

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

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MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897

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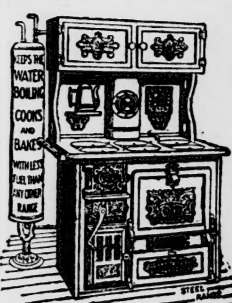
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Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS MOVING AHEAD.

All Departments of Government Being Well Organized.—Mr. Tims of Victoria Stirs Up Discussion on the Yukon.—Canada Losing All The Trade, Which We Might Have By Opening the Edmonton Overland Route.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

A Bill to enable companies to effect a change of name with less unwinding of red tape, and one to give the Courts power to reinstate advocates whom they had struck off the rolls, were proceeded with. At present if a lawyer is struck off, the Courts have no power to put him on again.

Mr. Ross moved second reading of Vital Statistics Bill, which will cheapen the plan of registration of births, marriages and deaths. Hereafter the central office at Regina will be the only permanent record office, and the registrars in the country will not need to be supplied with record books. All they will need is forms to fill out, to be sent to Regina.

On the Public Service Bill Agnew and Mowat objected to a gratuity clause, making provision for gratuities to retiring officials in exceptional cases. On division in Committee the clause was carried.

Mowat wanted the Government to take the responsibility of reinstating advocates. The Premier said it would establish a bad precedent for the Government to revise the work of the Courts. He said the Bill was really in the interests of the good conduct of the bar. At present the Courts are deterred from punishing lawyers for lapses, except in extreme cases, because the punishment was so severe. It was well to give them power to strike off for a term and restore.

On the Election law it was agreed that any mark of the pencil on the ballot should count for the candidate of that colour, whether a cross or not.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.

The North-West Legislative Assembly met again today, Speaker Betts presiding.

Mr. John Lineham, Member for High Bluff, took his seat for the first time this session.

Premier Haultain in reply to Mr. Mowat, South Regina, said that as a rule the Government printing was done by public tender. There was printing of a confidential nature, such as examination papers and one or two other items, that were done without tender. There were contracts at present pending dealing with the seasonal printing such as the orders of the day, and for printing the Ordinances after the session was over. There was no contract for the general printing.

Mr. J. H. Ross, in reply to Mr. D. Maloney, St. Albert, said that in August last his Department received a request by telegram from Mr. Maloney, Mr. Tims and Mr. McCauley, Members of that Assembly, asking to have a road opened up from Edmonton to the Peace River. In September last he (Mr. Ross) had an opportunity of going to Edmonton and consulting the local Members, and he decided to engage Mr. Chalmers to make a rapid exploration of the country and report at the earliest moment. Mr. Chalmers had just returned and had reported by telegram that a good road was practicable from Fort Assiniboine to the Peace River, and arrangements would be made for making the road. (Applause.)

Mr. A. B. Gillies, Whitecourt, moved and Mr. Dill, Wolsley, seconded, that an order of the House do issue for a return showing the regulations adopted by order in council or otherwise to divide the grant voted in aid of Statute Labor districts and municipalities; and secondly, the names and localities of Statute Labor districts and municipalities which have received aid from such grants, with the amounts paid to them during the financial year ending 31st August, 1897. Carried.

At this juncture His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrived and gave assent to the Bill amending the School Ordinance; the Bill respecting the Legal Profession, and a Bill respecting the Tenfold school district.

Several Bills were advanced a stage and the House got into committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate as amended the law relating to Elections, Mr. S. S. Page, Deputy Speaker, in the chair.

Mr. Agnew, West Prince Albert, objected to section 122 which prohibits a candidate to give or provide meat or drink to voters during a contest. He said it would be very hard upon candidates in the northern districts. A candidate might take food with him in his rig, but on entering anybody's house to eat it, he would certainly have to ask the inmates to partake. If this were to be prohibited the only way for a candidate to do when on an election campaign would be to take his own grub and bedding, and even then he would have to ask anyone who came to see him to have something to eat. At any rate the clause ought not to apply to the Saskatchewan Members. He moved that the section be struck out.

Premier Haultain said that he was afraid the Saskatchewan candidates would have to restrain their hospitality. The section was a good general provision, and unless an exception were made for Saskatchewan as suggested, he thought it out to pass as it stood.

Mr. McCauley, Edmonton, quite agreed with the Member from Prince Albert, and he felt sure the Member from Fort Saskatchewan. Mr. Tims, would also agree. They had both travelled through that district during the Oliver campaign, and all the provisions they carried with them were eaten by the persons at whose houses they called. (Laughter.)

Mr. Joseph Bannerman, Calgary, took objection to the remarks first made, because his experience of people in the North had always lots of grub. If any fault was found at all it was that candidates had taken grub with them. He thought the hon. Member from Prince Albert was wanting a cheap election. (Laughter.)

The section was then agreed to, progress was reported and the House went into committee on the Bill respecting the Public Service of the Territories.

Premier Haultain, referring to the gratuity clause, on which on the motion of Mr. Mowat, it will be remembered, the committee divided, said that in view of the non-necessity of the clause he would ask leave to withdraw it. There would always be an opportunity of asking for such a gratuity when the occasion arose.

The section was then withdrawn, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

F. F. Tims gave notice of a series of questions and motions referring to Yukon and routes thereto; its division into electoral districts; the increase of the N. W. M. P. there; the establishment of a Canadian mint, etc.

Mr. J. H. Ross moved the second reading of a Bill organizing a Department of Public Works. Carried.

Premier Haultain moved the second reading of a Bill organizing the Treasury Department and the auditing of public accounts. He explained that it was a continuation and elaboration of the present system, but substituted a responsible for an irresponsible committee. The Bill also provided that in future all moneys would be dealt with by the Treasury, whereas in the past it had been under the control of different departments and various officials. The Bill was read a second time and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.

Mr. Tims, of Fort Saskatchewan, asked the Government if they intended to give the people of Yukon representation in the Assembly and how many Members? Also regarding liquor permits in the northern district, and if the Government would agitate for a gold, silver and copper mint?

Mr. Haultain said the question of redistribution, involving the question of representation in the whole North West, would come up next year, and until it was considered Mr. Tims' question could not be answered. Regulations regarding liquor permits would henceforth rest with the North-West Government. This was one of the new duties which the recent change put upon them. Hitherto the Lieut.-Governor alone had the power under the N.W.T. Act to issue permits. New regulations had not yet been framed. He thought it would be a good general principle to state that the regulations should be at least as strict as those under which licenses were issued in the organized territory. On the question of a mint the Government was not prepared to give an answer. It was not in their jurisdiction. Although it was a matter of interest to the people of the North-West, yet as eminent and well-informed authorities held directly opposite opinions, and as this Govern-

ment could not claim to be well-informed, and had not considered the subject, they could not say what steps they proposed to take.

Mr. Tims moved a resolution urging the immediate opening of a wagon road from Edmonton to the Yukon, which gave rise to an afternoon's discussion. All Members agreed upon the advisability of getting an all-Canadian route, from east of the Rockies, but some of them seemed to want action by the Dominion Government, and some wanted the North-West Government not to wait for the Dominion authorities but go ahead and start a road. They said that what was wanted first was a road to Peace river.

Mr. Ross said that if a road to Peace river was the object of the resolution, he saw no use in the resolution at all, because already the North-West Government have taken action to improve the road that far so that wagons may be used upon it. The object of the resolution was to get a road opened to Klondyke, the present centre at all events of the gold fields, and it asked the Dominion Government to open the road. He fully concurred in the resolution. For more reasons than one the federal power was the one to build the road. It was absurd to think of the North-West Government coping with such an undertaking. The problem was entirely beyond the capability of their treasury. Again, the federal power administers the Government of the Yukon, and collects the revenue arising from it, and therefore it was their duty, if a road should be made, to make it.

The resolution was not finally disposed of until Thursday. It set out that almost the entire trade of the Yukon and adjacent gold fields is being lost to the farmers, ranchers, manufacturers and merchants of Canada (Mr. Tims calculated that the United States had done 95 per cent. of the trade this year) by reason that no all-Canadian route exists; that a short, easy and feasible route lays through Edmonton from the organized territory, and that the Dominion Government should at once undertake the opening of such route.

Mr. Tims next moved a resolution advocating the immediate increase of the N.W.M.P. force to enable the force to cope with the enlarged duties in the Yukon and in the country leading thereto. Mr. Tims supported the resolution in an able speech. Mr. Ross, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Chinkskill and Mr. Critchley followed in the same line, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Ross's Bill organizing the Public Works Department was then put through the Committee stage. The Bill provides for the protection of public works, for drainage, for arbitration between the Government and contractors, and for the duties of the Commissioner in regard to sureties from contractors.

On Thursday Mr. Haultain introduced a Bill amending and consolidating the Liquor License Ordinance.

Mr. Magrath took his seat on Thursday. The only absentees now are Dr. Bret (Banff) and Mr. Fearon (Medicine Hat).

Thos. E. Birbeck Promoted.

Regina Leader : Thos. E. Birbeck, who has been C.P.R. Agent at Regina for the past five years, has been appointed Agent for the Company at Rat Portage, and he left on Friday last to assume the new position. The citizens of Regina will regret Mr. Birbeck's removal, while rejoicing that he has been found worthy of promotion. It was largely through Mr. Birbeck's efforts that the C.P.R. gardens were laid out, which contributed so immensely this past season to the beauty of the town, from the point of view of through passengers especially. Mr. Birbeck has made a record, it may be noted, in starting gardens. He it was who got the C.P.R. gardens at Medicine Hat started, and later on, when Mr. Tait was superintendent at Moose Jaw, Mr. Birbeck was instrumental in getting the garden there started, which is now such a gratifying feature of the railway town. After his removal to Regina he never rested until the Company had been prevailed upon to lay out gardens here. Good-bye, Tom. Sweet scented ever may be the air you breathe. May your life blossom with increasing prosperity and success. May your bed be a couch of lilies, your table ever adorned with the pinks of perfection, and your meals seasoned with mushrooms. May your graveyard be a garden of roses,—but Heaven forbid the time.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 56

INCIDENT OF THE TELEPHONE

I profess to be able to tell you a brick wall to my neighbor, but it really required no extraordinary degree of intelligence to perceive that my nephew Gerald was very much in love with little Amy Creswell. Two young people of opposite sex living in different parts of town and making successive evenings, you won't find me in a hurry that the fact should be entirely to mere chance.

The Creswells were staying at the Alhambra for a few days, and it was a significant fact that Gerald was constantly sending the club commissionaire with little notes to that hotel. I don't therefore, in the least surprise, that the other evening, soon after we had retired to the Willards' to dinner, the Creswells announced, and I found in my sleeve when I called to the sudden eagerness which my nephew had shown in calling on the Willards when he found out that they were the friends of the Creswells.

I don't pretend to know how these things are managed, but somehow or other it happened that Miss Amy and her sister next to one another at the table that evening.

I don't think I need be interested about what took place.

Though I am myself a confirmed old bachelor, and consequently little versed in the art of detecting the symptoms which indicate the existence of the tender passion in others, yet on this occasion I saw quite enough to convince me that the land lay. When Gerald looked at his neighbor, her eyes were cast demurely cast down, but when he happened to be directed elsewhere, she would steal a shy glance at the corner of her eyes—and I, Amy certainly has very nice eyes.

There has always appeared to me that the course of true love would run smoothly enough but for the wanton way in which lovers create obstacles to the fulfillment of their own desires. That Gerald was no exception to the ordinary run of lovers in this respect I had cause to realize, for when Amy and Gerald had a tiff at dinner that evening which, but for a happy inspiration on the part of the waiter of this simple tale, might have ended in their permanent estrangement. It was all on account of a certain Captain Lachmere, of whom Gerald didn't happen to approve, and who had been for some time paying marked attention to Miss Amy Creswell.

"That young lady didn't really care a button for the man in question, but she doesn't unreasonably resent any attempt on Gerald's part to put a stop to her intimacy with him. Accept my word for it, if you want to change your mind about this, just show that woman into another man's arms, just show that other man in her hearing."

If my nephew had been a man of the world, he would not have made such a blunder; but you cannot put heads on to young shoulders, and when a youthful head under the influence of a youthful heart, which, in the future is subject to the disturbing influence of the tender passion, there is really no telling what complications may arise. And so it came to pass that before dinner was half over, the two young people were engaged in a pretty little quarrel as you would wish to see.

Of course, neither of them supposed an instant that I or anybody else had overheard a word of their dispute, for their conversation was carried on in low tones, and to all appearance I had been listening with deep attention to the voluble utterances of a formidable lady on my right hand, who was laying down the law on the subject of the extension of the franchise to women; but I and my neighbor, who were engaged in a conversation with what is so appropriately termed "Polite Society," acquired the valuable knack of catching on the conversation with one person while one's attention is really occupied with something which is going on elsewhere.

"You are perfectly right, Miss Creswell," said Gerald stiffly, "I had no business to say what I did about a woman who appears to be such a particular friend of yours. Please consider my remarks as withdrawn." And with this he turned to his right hand, and I and my neighbor resumed our chatter with a really surprising degree of animation.

"You are little Miss Creswell was for the moment placed at a disadvantage, for I never much liked a fellow who would rather attempt to make Gerald jealous by commencing a flirtation with me, but there had not to be no more available to me at the moment, and I was really angry with a man who she had liked, and to my intense amusement little Amy actually began to laugh in my sleeve when this fellow, whom I remembered in my first frock, opened her feigned attack upon me; but I consciously did my best to help the situation along until I really felt quite gratified when presently I observed that the animated conversation with Miss Walshe was beginning to flag, and that he was casting glances of uneasiness and surprise and annoyance in my direction.

"That sort of thing makes one feel young again, and I allowed myself to become distinctly sentimental. "You are dear Miss Amy," I murmured with a well simulated sigh, "we both share a great deal in life. I don't think I give to be once again as young as you are." I should know that you aren't really a bit old, and that men never understand us as you do. I have had twenty years' experience of the world."

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"Have you read much of the book?" asked Amy, with a little side glance out at the corner of her eyes.

"I have not further than the first chapter," I replied with a sigh.

"And what did you find to prevent you from getting further?"

"I found that twenty different women might possess twenty different sets of charming qualities, all so deliciously attractive and so eminently desirable that for the life of me I could not make up my mind to content myself with any one of the dear creatures to the exclusion of the rest; and as, unfortunately the custom of the country in which we live does not permit a man to be married to more than one woman at a time, I am obliged to remain a forlorn old bachelor—I love too much to love exclusively."

"I think you put that rather nicely," said Amy reflectively, "but isn't it only a pretty excuse for a man's inconstancy?"

"My dear young lady," said I, laughing, "constancy is only a name for narrow mindedness. Suppose, for instance, that I had been married ten years ago, what would have been my position at the present moment?"

"I don't quite understand, Mr. Stevens."

"Miss Creswell is evidently unaware of her own attractions," said I; "there is a marginal note, destructive to previous attachments, and your name in the book of which I was speaking."

"You mustn't talk nonsense," said my little neighbor demurely; but between the lines of her demure, I saw that she was not particularly vexed at the question.

"What about men from a woman's point of view?" she continued presently.

"Are you men such parsons that you never women must be satisfied with a share of one of you?"

"There are not enough to go around," I murmured.

"Suppose now that we started the theory that no man possessed more than one or two of the virtues which a perfect man should possess?" continued Amy, ignoring my interruption.

"That's just the difficulty," said I. "We are all so sadly unequal to the requirements of the case. Either we are too young or too old, too tall or too short, too amiable or too exacting, too ardent or too cold, too ugly or not handsome enough."

"That's the same thing," interrupted Amy.

"Paradise may be a subtle difference."

"And you yourself, Mr. Stevens?"

"I fear," said I, with a regretful glance at my pretty companion, "that in these days most ladies consider me too old for anything but a stop-gap."

"And how do you yourself feel about that point?"

"Upon my word when I talk to you I almost begin to feel that you are right, and that I am not so very old, after all."

"Is it a pleasant illusion, Mr. Stevens?"

"I have his drawbacks."

"Which are?" said Amy, raising her pretty arched eyebrows.

"My nephew is one of them just now," said I, glancing at Gerald, and in truth full of my rueful remembrance of the edge of my appreciation of the situation.

"He's horribly cross to-night," said Amy, "and it serves him right for looking so full at my little neighbor, 'does it give you pleasure to make him unhappy?'"

Poor little Amy's lip quivered, but she replied, "He shouldn't have been so hostile about Captain Lachmere."

"I have no doubt Captain Lachmere is a very charming man," said I; "but I hate him!" said Amy, putting, "and if your nephew had any sense, he would know that."

"Of course, he ought to, especially as you said that the gentleman was one of our friends and friends and that you liked him so much."

"You mustn't take everything which a woman says about one man to another man too literally."

"I am not so foolish as to allow a liberal discount," I agreed.

At this moment Mrs. Willard gave the signal for the ladies to retire, and the conversation was brought to an untimely end.

We men were left to enjoy our cigars, and as I puffed meditatively at an excellent Havana, I really felt at peace with all the world.

Poor Gerald sat in moody silence, and when we joined the ladies he declined to notice the vacant seat next to Amy, and went over to where that wicked little Wilshe Miss Walshe was sitting, and commenced quite a voluble conversation.

I fancy that the young lady in question rather enjoyed the fact that Amy, for Gerald was an eminently presentable youth, and before Miss Creswell had appeared upon the scene he had flirted a good deal with this Miss Walshe. And we all know that how ever amiable a girl may be, she does not, as a rule, regard with sincere cordiality the rival who has supplanted her in the heart of a man, and so the situation stood when it was time for us to depart.

"What a delightful girl that little Miss Creswell is!" said I to my nephew as we were driving home.

"So you appeared to think," said Gerald drily. "For my part I hate all women."

"At your age, my dear boy, such sentiments are really reprehensible."

"Wait until you have been treated by a woman as I have," said Gerald gloomily.

"I maintained what I still contend was a most exemplary expression of gravity, and asked my nephew what had occurred to cause him to take such an unfavorable view of the sex."

"She's a heartless little flirt," replied Gerald fiercely, "and I've done with her."

"It struck me that you were making the running fairly free with Miss Walshe," I observed casually.

"Oh, that's quite a different thing," replied my nephew, quite unabashed. "May Walshe knows that I am not in earnest. I don't know what she loves her."

"You have told her so, I suppose?"

"Well, not exactly; but she knows it as well as though I had done so."

"Oh, just so," said I, "still perhaps, if you were a little more explicit."

"I've finished with the girl," said Gerald gloomily, "and I'm not going to see her again if I can help it."

For the next few days Gerald acted upon this resolve, and certainly during that time he was not altogether a desirable companion.

It really was too absurd.

Here were two foolish young people, genuinely fond of one another, and yet determined to quarrel about a perfectly trivial matter, simply because both were too proud to make the first overtures to bring about a reconciliation.

Amy was mooping because Gerald made no attempt to see her, and my nephew's manner was daily becoming more and more morose. I should have had been in town, or if the girl had had a mother to whom she could

have confided her trouble, the whole thing might have been put right in five minutes, but as things stood, there was every chance of her two misguided young people ending their days in single blessedness.

After four or five days of this kind of thing, I came to the conclusion that I must do something to do something to help matters along a little, and that thing would be better than the continuation of the existing state of affairs.

I thought the matter over carefully one night, as I smoked my usual after dinner cigar, and by the time I had finished my weed I had decided upon my plan of campaign.

"What are your plans for to-morrow, Gerald?" said I.

"I haven't any," replied my nephew, moodily.

"Well, then, you might come with me and leave a card at the Willards; we haven't been near the house since we dined there last Wednesday."

"I am sick of the whole farce of social intercourse," I replied, "and I don't care anything you like, Uncle Jack," said Gerald indifferently.

Gerald was clearly a bad case. I rose from my comfortable chair, put on my hat and overcoat and stroiled down to the club.

It really was a striking instance of self-sacrifice on the part of an old fellow, for I hadn't the slightest personal desire to go out that night.

When I arrived at the club I went straight to the telephone cupboard and I rang the bell for my maid, Miss Creswell was "at home."

I awaited the reply to this question with considerable anxiety. Presently the maid rang.

"Miss Creswell will be at the telephone in a minute."

I had made up my mind to attempt a monologue which required some little force of argument, but I was so faintly along the wire "Yes; who is it?"

"Is that you, Amy?" I replied boldly.

"Yes; who are you?"

"Gerald Stevens," said I, with mental reservations.

I fancied that I heard a little exclamation of pleased surprise, but whether this was so or not I could not be positively certain; however, the next sentence which reached my ear through the instrument was spoken in tones of perfect unconcern.

"What is it that you have to say to me, Mr. Stevens?"

"Oh, Amy," I replied, in the most beseeching tones I could command, "do speak to me like that; I've been so miserable ever since we quarreled the other night!"

"I don't serve you right," came clearly through the ear trumpet; but I fancied that I caught two little words in a much lower tone, that sounded like "Poor boy."

"But, Amy," I continued, "don't be so cruel as to say that you won't forgive me, for it was only because I am so fond of you that I was so rude the other evening."

"Well, Gerald, you were rather horrid, I think; but, if you will promise never to be unkind to me again, I will forgive you for this once."

"I promise," said I, "but I wish we could kiss and make friends."

"That would hardly be proper, I'm afraid; besides, you see, you could only kiss me if I would not be so satisfactory, wouldn't it? And how do I know that you are the only person at your end of the wire?"

"I don't know anybody except myself," said I equivocally, "besides, you might put the trumpet to your lips."

"I shall ring off if you say another word."

"I don't do that," I entreated; "the operator might intercept my message."

"Well, then, you must not talk nonsense."

"I was never more serious in my life," I replied; and really it was rather a serious situation for an old bachelor getting on for fifty to be talking nonsense at one end of a wire with a charming girl of eighteen at the other.

"I shall be calling on the Willards to-morrow afternoon," said I.

"I hope you will find your visit amusing."

"I shall if somebody else happens to be there."

"Somebody else will think it over perhaps," she said, "but I would serve another somebody else right if she didn't."

"But we are friends again now, Amy."

"Would serve you right if I said so?" Gerald, after the way you flirted with May Walshe the other night."

"But you were just as bad with my Uncle Jack," said I.

"I'm afraid that he is a dreadful old flirt, but he really is rather nice. Do you think that I could make him like me?" said Amy, laughing softly.

"This is getting rather interesting," thought I; but I only replied, "For shame! I won't have Uncle Jack's acquaintance."

"Perhaps he likes it," suggested Amy.

"It's not good for him," said I.

"Very few nice things are good for one."

"But people ought not to be tempted."

"Very few nice things are good for them."

"Possibly he would not take quite that view of the situation," said Miss Amy demurely.

"Now come to think of it," said I reflectively, "perhaps he does not; but it is rather cruel of you to experiment with an old gentleman's susceptibilities."

"I will never do it again, Gerald; but he's an old dear, and I think he will forgive me, Don't you?"

"Possibly," said I laughing.

"Tell me, Gerald, have you really been unhappy because of our little tiff?"

"Miserable. And you?"

"It's very vain of you to ask that question, Gerald; but perhaps I have been a little bit sorry."

"But, Amy, do you love me just a wee scrap?"

"That's a very improper question to ask a girl through the telephone; in fact, I think the whole of this conversation is very improper, and I don't ever breathe a syllable about it to anybody, I'll never speak to you again."

"The severity of the punishment would be proportioned to the heinousness of the crime," I replied. "I will never allude to this incident again as long as I live—even to you."

"You will promise that faithfully?" I begged for this once. Do you promise?"

"With all my heart," said I.

"Good night, Gerald," I replied.

"I could have sworn that the soft little sound which followed Miss Amy's good night was not caused by the hanging up of the receiver; but before

I had time to try a little experiment on my own account, I was disgusted to hear the voice of the operator at the exchange asking whether I had done with Number—

"Number—has done with me, I'm afraid," said I, and before the puzzled operator had time to ask what I meant, I rang off. There are some things which one cannot explain even to a telephone operator.

I walked slowly home.

"I thought, as I felt about with my latch key for the keyhole; 'unless it's a young fool,' I mentally added a moment later, as I observed poor Gerald's disconsolate into the dying embers of the fire."

"Where have you been during the last hour?" said Gerald presently.

"I have been making love to a charming girl," said I cheerfully.

Gerald was rude enough to laugh.

"And I flatter myself that she was altogether pleased with the performance," I added, with a satisfied air. "As for you, young dog?" I proceeded, severely, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself. What business have you to be sitting here at home, while a pretty girl has been wearing the willow for the last week on your account?"

"How do you know that?" said Gerald, with the nearest approach to cheerfulness that I had observed in him for some days.

"A particular friend of hers told me that it was so," said I; "but if you ever dare to let her know that I told you, I'll disinvent you as sure as my name is Jack Stevens."

"I should deserve it," said my nephew.

Of course, Gerald and Amy Creswell met at the Willards the following afternoon, and Amy's manner was so cordial to my nephew that the dear boy was firmly convinced that she was trying to show him how anxious she was to make up their little quarrel.

A week later their engagement was publicly announced.

The best of it is that to this very day each believes that the other took the first step towards a reconciliation.

AT THE DENTIST'S.

Singularly Polite Are People Waiting in the Reception Room.

It was in the dentist's office. Three women, two girls and a man were in the waiting room with uneasy expressions on their faces. One of the girls held her hand to her face, and was comforted by a companion. The man sat grim as a sphinx. The women were silently mournful. In the front room the dentist was working on a patient. Yowls of a more or less subdued character issued at intervals from the spot where he was playing his "jimmy" and "ice tongs" and the women shivered and looked toward the door. The girl with the swollen jaw said to her companion: "Oh, I wish he would hurry up."

One of the women said to another of her kind: "Isn't it strange that a person has to wait so long in a dentist's office?" The answer was: "It's perfectly terrible, ain't it?"

Suddenly there was a louder howl from the front room than usual. Just then the office door opened and a young fellow came in with his hand to his face, looking a good deal as the mourners and waited. In a few seconds the dentist came out in the waiting room and said with a baleful smile: "Who is next?"

A particular friend of the women with a heroic politeness. The women indicated the girl with the swollen jaw. Just then the author of the heart-rending yowls from the front room entered. She was a red-headed, wide-eyed, and toady as hair. She had been weeping. The waiting girl with the swollen jaw turned to the young fellow who had just come in and said: "I guess you may take my turn for a little."

The young man rose, and with a gesture denoting the courage of despair, entered the lion's den.

DECKS AWASH WITH BLOOD

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER ABROAD THE STEAMER PEGU.

Thrilling supplementary details regarding the murder of the Captain and several of the crew and passengers of the Pegu and the looting of the steamer by Achinese pirates while en route from Penang to Oeleh, are contained in Oriental mail advices. The chief officer and 14 of the crew are in the hospital at Teluk Semau from wounds received during the attack. Eighteen thousand dollars and a large portion of the cargo of the vessel was carried off by the Achinese.

The affair took place between Park Basuk and Simpang Olin, Sumatra, which is almost the exact spot where a similar tragedy not long ago occurred.

The Pegu left Penang on July 8 for her usual run to North Sumatra, which included a

CALL AT THE PORTS.

Of Edie, Teluk Semau, Segli and Oeleh. The latter is the capital of the Dutch territory in Achene proper. She reached Edie safely on the eighth and left that port for Teluk Semau the same evening. Among the passengers who went aboard at Edie were 11 Achinese passengers and one woman, looked for Segli. All was apparently going on in the usual way, but while Captain Ross and Chief Engineer Craigie were at dinner in the saloon about 7 p.m., the vessel then being off Park Basuk, six armed Achinese suddenly broke in upon them by one door and two by the other.

Though taken at great disadvantage, both men defended themselves as well as they could.

WITH THEIR CHAIRS.

But their opponents slashed their hands so that any effective resistance soon became out of the question. Mr. Craigie, however, succeeded in getting on deck, and thence into the engine room, where he was not followed. Captain Ross also managed to force his way through and reached the deck, hotly pursued by his savage assailants, one of whom had meanwhile laid hold of the carving knife from the table. As the unfortunate skipper, wounded as he was, struggled to get to the bridge, the man stabbed him in the abdomen, and when he fell the rest of the piratical gang surrounded the prostrate man, hacking him with their knives, actually disemboweling him and leaving him a mangled corpse on deck.

The mate and the steward were the next to be attacked. Both these men were on the bridge, and in spite of what resistance they could offer were soon cut down.

THE SERANG.

However, climbed up the funnel stays, and thus escaped the onslaught of the pirates. Returning to the deck, the Achinese killed two more of the crew and three Chinese passengers. Thirty or forty other passengers, according to one account, were killed or met their death by jumping overboard. The vessel was then thoroughly looted. One of the Achinese was placed at the wheel to steer the ship nearer land, while others plundered the Captain's cabin, taking a repeating rifle and a revolver. The safe was opened and \$18,000 taken therefrom, after which the pirates made off in a launch, the Serang taking charge of the vessel and steering her off Teluk Semau, where she was taken charge of by the port authorities. On her arrival.

FIFTEEN MEN.

On board, were taken to a hospital, more or less wounded, and one of them has since died. The vessel was a very channel house, the deck being covered with the bodies and entrails of the slaughtered victims.

It is believed that the woman who came aboard at Edie had the weapons of her made companions hidden on her person. The men were armed for concealed weapons, but not the woman! Captain Henry Ross, who met his death, was for many years a trader in the Achinese, and was the largest dealer in Achinese pepper. Although on two previous occasions he had been attacked and seriously wounded by the Achinese, once almost to the point of death, he seemed to have the GREATEST CONFIDENCE.

In himself and in the treacherous natives with whom he was dealing. Frequently he has been warned by the Dutch authorities of the risk that he ran in going ashore unaccompanied in the midst of the native country, and it is probable that on this occasion the Achinese knew well that there was a large sum of money on board, and that the Pegu was not equipped for an effective resistance.

Garrison are stationed on the coast at Edie, Teluk, Semau and Segli, but the Dutch have hardly any power outside the forts. Insecurity prevails ashore, the pepper trade draws ships to these places, especially to Edie. The Achinese there are lawless and notorious for piracy.

EXACTLY FOUR YEARS.

Agoo at the same place the looting of the Rajah Komzi Atjeh was accomplished in much the same way. A number of Achinese came on board as passengers, and just when the vessel had weighed anchor and had begun to turn her propeller ahead a boat with an old woman approached the ship at a short distance, having directed her to stop. This was done and the old lady was helped on board by the Achinese, who also assisted to pass up out of the boat bulky bundles of mats and bedding. It was afterward known that in these bundles were secreted the krisses and parangs with which the piracy was perpetrated. The mattresses being cut open during the night and the weapons distributed to those who were in the plot.

COLLABORATORS.

Young Doctor, on a visit—Are there many doctors in this town, sonny? Boatload—You'd think so if you knew how many undertakers there was here.

HIS EYES ARE IN HIS NOSE

A FRENCHMAN, THOUGH SIGHT-LESS, CAN SEE.

Similar Case on Record—Strange Story of a Blind Farmer With a Wonderful Olfactory Organ—No Chance for Imposition.

A Paris paper published a few days ago an account of a man who can see through his nose. This extraordinary person, it seems, was born blind, and by systematic training has been enabled to make his nasal organ take in some measure the place of his eyes. The story was read far and wide, and it is safe to say that the majority of readers gave little credence to it. Extraordinary things are daily happening, but most of them are conceivable, and hence credible. But how is it possible for a man to see through his nose?

Many asked this question and waited in vain for a satisfactory answer. If such persons, however, will look into an old book, which was printed at Nuremberg, in 1702, they will find a record of a case very similar to that recorded in the Paris journal. This record is entitled "Oculus Artificialis Telescopicus," and it is the work of the distinguished German scholar, Johann Zahn. Copies of it are very rare, and one of which was consulted in the present instance was found in the University of Bologna.

TWO STRANGE ACCIDENTS.

The man who, according to Zahn, could see through his nose was a farmer. While he was still an infant he met with a serious accident, which resulted in the loss of his right eye. A few years after he fell from a cherry tree, and lost his left eye. His nose and left cheek were terribly mangled, and he was blind. It was a year before the wound was healed. When he was well enough to go out of doors the blind lad would sit in the garden and warm himself in the sun.

Now one day he fancied that he saw through his nose a dim ray of light. He was naturally puzzled, but next day he noticed the same unaccountable phenomenon. He waited, after week after month after month he looked for that ray of light, and, strange to say, it not only never failed him, but, as time passed, it grew more constant, and more potent, until, at the end of five years, he was able to see all objects within a reasonable distance. Here, however, is a curious fact. He was unable to see all objects on the ground or in front of him, but he could not see any objects above him. Zahn vouches for the truth of these statements, and said that the distinguished physicist, Heinrich Biele, was so ready to make an affidavit as to their truth.

BOTH EYEBALLS DESTROYED.

Scarcely may it be said that the man was shamming, but, as both eyeballs were lost, it is difficult to see how shamming was possible. Of course, the man may have imagined that he saw objects on the ground or in front of him, but, according to Zahn, he was subjected to all eye witnesses that he was not imposing on them.

There must be some explanation of this amazing phenomenon, and, if there is, it is difficult to see how it can be seen through his nose, he certainly deserves to be made the subject of serious study.

TORTOISES TENACITY OF LIFE.

The way the common tortoise will cling to life is one of the most remarkable things in Nature. At Cambridge one lived for three months after the brain had been removed. The heart will continue to beat for 50 minutes after being cut out of the body. There is a case on record of a tortoise being kept in a corner of an iced house for 12 months. During all that time he slept without once moving or eating. At the end of it he was taken out, put in the warm sun and in a few minutes was walking about quite happily. What's more, the tortoise's muscles had not decreased in the slightest. The tortoise's blood is very much lower in temperature than that of almost any creature, except a snake or fish.

TIME-RESISTING CEDAR.

Cedar-wood is famous among farmers for its lasting qualities, when used for fence-posts. An interesting proof of the power of this wood to resist the effects of time is furnished by the Egyptian boats made of cedar which were found buried near the banks of the Nile, and which, according to recent calculations, were probably not more than 4500 years old. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that these boats were covered by the dry sand of the desert.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
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THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

THE MOOSE JAW CREAMERY.

On October 30th the Moose Jaw creamery closed for the season of 1897, after running steady for a little over five months, having commenced operations on 12th of May. This is the fourth season the factory has been operated under Government supervision, and the patrons and public generally will be interested in the work done by the pioneer creamery of this part of the North-West. For the five months the butter manufactured aggregated 49,265 pounds, this being about 25,000 pounds short of last year. Of this amount 243 pounds were purchased by the patrons, 9,305 pounds were disposed of on the local market, 31,074 pounds were shipped to Montreal cold storage, and 6,328 pounds were shipped to the Government cold storage warehouse at Revelstoke, B. C. This leaves a balance on hand of 2,315 pounds, which is being sold to local dealers and others. The local sales realized 20 cents and 25 cents per pound. No other sales have been made up to the present time, but the large consignment shipped to Montreal will likely be placed on the old country market. The patrons have received the usual advance of 10 cents per pound each month, which amounts to \$4,926.50 for the season. A further amount will be received when the butter is sold, and after the Government deducts 4 cents per pound for manufacturing purposes.

This year the creamery was handicapped considerably. The splendid wheat crop of last year, and the excellent prospects for a repetition of the same this year, drew considerably from the patronage of the creamery, as wheat growing, in a good year, is more remunerative than the dairy. The severe winter and late spring had also a very bad effect upon the patronage of the factory.

While it is to be regretted that the output fell far short of last year, still there is no room for complaint, and the season's operations go to show that the Moose Jaw creamery will always be a paying institution and a great benefit to the district, and in case there should be another failure of the wheat crop, the settlers will find it very convenient to fall back on the dairy industry.

PUT AWAY THE BINDER.

During this month, or before winter sets in, every farmer should make a general "round up" and see that his binders, mowers, rakes, plows, cultivators, harrows, and other machinery are not left on the open prairie or in the field where they were last used, but gathered together and placed in proper shelter. When putting away self binders for the season, the canvas webs should be taken off, carefully cleaned, dried, and repaired if necessary, before storing. All dirt and grease should be wiped from about the bearings when oiled, and a thorough inspection made of all machinery. A little paint judiciously used will prevent rust. Speaking of this matter recently the *Breeder's Gazette* says that so long as the farmers advertise their thriftlessness by neglecting their implements, their claims of suffering from adverse legislation and combinations of capital will not receive the attention they perhaps deserve.

OUR DEAF AND DUMB CHILD REN.

Our attention has been called to the following plea for the education of the deaf mute children in the Territories and British Columbia, which appeared in a recent issue of *The Canadian Mute*. The article is timely and we take pleasure in reproducing it in full:—

The time surely has arrived when proper educational facilities should be provided for the deaf children who reside in British Columbia and the North West Territories. For many years the parents and friends of these deaf mutes have been urging on the Government the necessity of a movement in this direction, which is demanded both by justice and expediency, and *The Canadian Mute* has aided their endeavors to the best of its ability. Up to the present, however, these efforts have been unavailing, so far as practical results are concerned, though they have not been wasted, since a public sentiment has been created which the authorities will not be much longer able to withstand. The Manitoba Government was willing to enlarge the Institution at Winnipeg and admit the deaf and dumb children from the North-West at a fair pro rata charge, but the Dominion Government has never agreed to the proposal—or rather they have agreed to it in theory but have never carried it out in practice. It would perhaps now be better, and more economical in the end, to abandon that project and to erect a school for the deaf at Regina or some other suitable locality. This would seem advisable especially in view of the rapid increase in population in Manitoba and the North-West, in consequence of which the time is not far distant when one school would not be sufficient for all the deaf throughout those immense districts. The work of teaching the deaf is one that requires special training on the part of teachers, and should a school not be established in the Territories till the population approximates that of Ontario, it would be quite impossible to obtain in Canada a staff of qualified teachers. If, however, a small school is now established, the two or three teachers that would be required could easily be obtained, and then, by the addition of a new teacher at intervals as might be required, a competent staff would be gradually secured sufficient to meet the requirements when the number of deaf pupils becomes much greater than it is now. It would seem, also, that the time has arrived when the duty of providing a school for the deaf devolves upon the Council of the Territories, rather than upon the Dominion Government. To that Council has recently been granted enlarged powers and a considerably greater subsidy, and it now enjoys nearly all the functions of a Provincial Legislature, and should also accept the corresponding responsibilities. This would appear to be all the more incumbent on the Council in view of the fact that it already has control of the schools and educational system of the Territories, and we see no reason why it should not round out that system by providing a school for the deaf. The people of the North West pride themselves on the fact that their per capita expenditure for educational purposes is much greater than in any of the Provinces, and that the school attendance is 95 per cent of the school population, which percentage also exceeds that in other parts of Canada. All this certainly redounds very much to their credit, but so long as the deaf are denied equal privileges with the hearing, is the extent to which the afflicted classes are cared for, and we hope the people in the North West will see to it that this reproach against them, that of neglecting the deaf, shall no longer exist. It is not charity the deaf ask for, but simply justice, simply an equal advantage in the battle of life with the hearing, simply that they also may have, by the aid of their fellow citizens, the same privileges which their parents now help to provide for hearing children. Public opinion is already strong in favor of establishing such a school and we hope it will speedily compel action. The *Regina Leader* recently referred to the matter in the following terms:—

The press and people of the Territories ought to "keep pegging away" at the Government, both Dominion and local, until success is forced in the matter of arranging for the care of the deaf and dumb in the North-West. Our attention is again called

to the question by a note in an Edmonton paper which recited that Mrs. Gaiser, of Edmonton, took her son to the Winnipeg Institute, where she found that there was room for him, but found also that "certain negotiations with the Government were necessary before he could be placed there." The boy was obliged to return home. There are between thirty and forty children in the Territories who by the apathy of the authorities are being condemned to a state of mental darkness, which is well described in an article in *The Canadian Mute*.

It surely would be a lamentable and most creditable thing were these 30 or 40 children to grow up in enforced ignorance, yet so it must be unless the Council comes to their aid. There is now one girl from the Territories at the Winnipeg Institution, for which privilege her parents have to pay. Now these same parents pay their fair proportion of taxes towards providing a free education for the hearing children in that section, and it is grossly unjust that, in addition, they should be compelled to educate their own child at their own expense. It is as much their neighbor's duty to help pay for the deaf child's education as it is for its parents to contribute, as they now do, towards the education of these neighbor's children. But apart from this consideration of equal justice, it is quite probable that a majority of the parents of these 40 deaf children cannot afford to send them to Winnipeg, so that the Government—that is, the people—must help to educate them or they must remain ignorant, and therefore, to a large extent, helpless.

The same considerations apply equally to British Columbia. There must be at least 25 or 30 deaf children in that Province. The Government has this year sent three deaf pupils to the Winnipeg Institution, where they are maintained at the public expense. But what about all the others? Are they to be deprived of an education? Surely that progressive and wealthy Province would not allow this. To show how anxious the parents and friends of these deaf children are to have them educated, we quote the following letter—which is but one of several of similar tenor—written to the Superintendent of this Institution by a resident of Bella Coola, B. C.:—

There is in this valley an eight-year old boy who is deaf and dumb. As he is very bright and intelligent and his parents are anxious to send him to school, kindly let us know if you can accept him at your Institution, and in case you cannot, then to give us a suggestion as to what we might do for him here at home.

Of course we were obliged to refuse permission to have him sent here, and we have refused others, as we have not adequate accommodation for all the deaf who reside in Ontario; and so this bright little fellow is doomed to grow up and live in ignorance and helplessness, unless the people of British Columbia are prepared to do their duty in this regard. We would respectfully suggest that Institutions be established both in the Territories and in British Columbia under the direct control of the educational departments. The cost of buildings sufficient for present requirements would not be great—possibly buildings could be found suitable for starting at once small schools, and further facilities could be provided according to growing needs. Both British Columbia and the North West are on the eve of an unprecedented development; both of them possess potential wealth almost beyond computation; to both there will flow during the coming years a steady stream of immigration; and now is the time to lay broad and deep foundations, such

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

R. BOGUE.

FIRST CLASS ONTARIO WINTER APPLES.

FANCY AND STAPLE CROCKERY.

CAR SOURIS FLOUR.

Cooking and heating Stoves. Cook Stoves with new grate for Souris Coal.

New Dry Goods, Fur Coats and Caps.

R. BOGUE.

as will secure to every child a liberal education, and thus establish on a firm basis the same high standard of intelligence, morality and good citizenship as prevails in Ontario.

In his speech at Qu'Appelle Mr. Haultain said that in prosperous times the public in general do not seem to be particularly interested in politics and without the spur of an actual election contest or of any all absorbing question being under discussion, most of the electors seem disposed to let things slide.

Politics is a better thing for a young man to have knowledge of than to actually experience. He should know what politics means, so that he can vote intelligently and conscientiously. One thing is certain; active participation in politics and in business do not go together.—*Edward W. Bok in May Ladies' Home Journal*

England imports about £14,000,000 worth of butter annually. A good deal of this is adulterated. The Board of Customs has recently been testing the purity of the butter obtained from different countries. Of the samples tested, Holland showed an adulteration of 42 per cent.; Germany of 30 per cent.; Belgium of 20 per cent.; Denmark of 10 per cent. The samples from Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, France, Sweden and Norway were all pure. It is proposed to institute an examination of imported butter at the port of entry.

New Elevators.

Nearly one hundred new elevators have been built in Manitoba and the Territories this past season, increasing the storage capacity at interior points by nearly 2,500,000 bushels. The C. P. R. has added new steel elevators with a capacity for 1,500,000 bushels at Fort William, and a monster elevator at Owen Sound. The total capacity of this latter important link in facilitating the carrying of wheat to the seaboard by an all Canadian route is 812,000 bushels—18 bins of 6,000 each, and 64 bins of 11,000. The elevator can unload vessels at the rate of 12,500 bushels per hour, and can load cars at the rate of 250 cars per day.

Thin, Pale Children

One satisfaction in giving Scott's Emulsion to children is they never object to it. The fact is, they soon become fond of it. Another satisfaction is because it will make them plump, and give them growth and prosperity. It should be given to all children who are too thin, or too pale. It does not make them over-fat, but plump.

It strengthens the digestive organs and the nerves, and furnishes material for rich blood.

We have a book telling you more on the subject. Sent free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

The Shepherd and His Sheep.

A gentleman and his wife travelling in the Holy Land, while resting by the roadside became interested in a shepherd as he sought to lead his flock over a stream. In vain he called for his sheep to follow him through the shallow waters, and again and again he coaxed them on. They would come so far and no farther. At last, as a final resort, he caught a little lamb and bore it to the other side. Immediately the dam followed, and then the entire flock crossed safely to better pastures and cooler shade. There was a lesson in that little incident for the two travelers. It had been necessary in their case, too, that the Good Shepherd should bear their only child across the stream in order to draw them closer to Him. But their hearts had rebelled against the will of God and they had sought to bury their sorrow in distraction. As the meaning of the lesson came more fully upon them they accepted the great truth it taught; and not only did they find healing for their own broken hearts and shattered hopes but were used of God in bringing hope and comfort into many another burdened and darkened life.—*Dwight L. Moody in December Ladies' Home Journal*.

Excuses Sent to Teachers.

In Brooklyn—This little fellow inadvertently mentioned his mother's illness, and investigation followed:

Teacher: George's mother got no catching illness. She got a girl. Very respectfully, His ACNT.

Here is a protest against the system of teaching children to write before learning to read:

Teacher: I think you are a fool, you want my boy to read when he don't know a letter. Please teach him some.

Mrs. Cases speaks for herself:

Teacher: Please excuse Mickey he went to see the Barnums. Mrs. CASEY.

There are few parents who want their children to have measles:

Dear Teacher: Please excuse Fitz for staying home he had der measles to oblige his father. J. B.

Grammar was too much for this boy:

Miss: Frank could not come these three wks because he had the amonia and information of the vowels. Mrs. SMITH.

This mother should never have been a mother. There are hosts like her:

Teacher: If Louis is bad, please lick him till his eyes are blue. He is very stubborn. He has a great deal of mule in him—he takes after his father. Mrs. P.

One might expect this to be a daily excuse in Brooklyn schools.

Teacher: Please excuse Henry for not coming in school as he died the car run over him Tuesday. By doing so you will greatly oblige his loving mother.

Here is a slap at the W. C. T. U., which is trying to educate the young:

Miss: My boy tells me that when I think beer der over coat from my shimmuck gets too thick. Please be so kind and don't interfere in my family affairs. Mrs. C.

Here is a misguided woman, too practical to take to accomplishments, but I like her breezy style:

Miss Brown: You must stop teach my Lizzie fysical torture, she need yet readin and figurs mit turns more as that, if I want her to do jumpin I ken make her jump. Mrs. C.

—New England Magazine.

How much business can a man do whose system is in a state of disorder? Headache is only a symptom. It is not a disease. The pain in the head is the sign of rebellion. There have been mistakes in diet and other abuses.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a gentle, effective renovator and invigorator of stomach, liver and bowels. They assist nature without threatening to tear the body piece-meal. There is no gripping, pains, no nausea. One is a laxative.

A book of 1008 pages, profusely illustrated, written by Dr. R. V. Pierce, called "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," will be sent free for 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, No 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

PAIN—WRACK.

No Station in Life is Proof Against Rheumatism—All Come Under the Ban—South American Rheumatic Cure Cures All.

"Chas Cotton, of Gananoque, has been employed by the Rathbun Company for nearly twenty years as engineer, and from the nature of the employment was subjected to severe attacks of rheumatism. He tried many remedies with scarcely any benefit. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended to him. He found almost instant relief and the first bottle effected a cure. Sold by W. W. Bole.

CATARRH SUBJECTS



This dread malady lurks behind the most insipid bland looks, and when the seeds of disease are sown steals away the beauty bloom and makes life pleasures a drug. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER will cure the insipid cold and the most stubborn and chronic Catarrh cases. It puts back the beauty pink and sheds sunshine in its trail. My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from its distresses since the first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder—it acts instantaneously—gives grateful relief in 10 minutes, and we believe there is no case too deeply seated to baffie in a cure.—Rev. D. Bonham, Buffalo, N.Y.—

OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 5c

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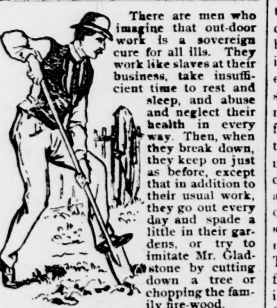
BLAKE UNDER REVIEW.

Mr. Blake's Career Was a Failure, We Have Had Exceedingly Few Successes.

(From the Montreal Star.)

Mr. Blake's chance remark to a Toronto audience to the effect that he considered himself a failure in politics, but a success in the selection of successors, appears to have started a discussion over the correctness of the modest estimate he then offered of his own career. Mr. J. S. Willison, of the Toronto Globe, paints a strong picture in the Canadian Magazine of the man as he strides across Canada's history from the dawn of Confederation to his second defeat in 1887, which leaves the impression on the mind that this masterful giant—irresistible in debate, high of purpose and clean in method—was anything but a failure in our politics. Mr. Willison discusses at length his two defeats in '82 and in '87, admitting frankly that the first one was inevitable because of the "remarkable expansion of manufacturing industry and a condition of abounding business vitality" which "united the staple interests of the country in support of the new policy" (the N.P.). In '87, the causes of his defeat were more various, ranging, in Mr. Willison's opinion, from the lack of a campaign fund to Ontario sentiment or the Riel question. For his ability and worth, Mr. Willison has unbounded praise tempered with fair criticism. Take a typical paragraph of this same eulogy: "On land policy and railway policy he saw beyond his time, and the future holds for him a still greater vindication. In his gospel of generous dealing with French and Catholic he was the apostle of a better era. In his Spartan integrity he gave us a noble example of the best type of British statesmanship. He was austere. We thought him cold. We felt that Mr. Blake was always 'on the side of the angels.'"

In estimating Mr. Blake's career, it ought not to be wholly forgotten that he was the second Premier of Ontario; and that it was under his assault that John Sandfield Macdonald went down, and room was made for Sir Oliver Mowat. Had he elected to stay at Toronto, who would venture to say that he might not now hold the "record" for the longest unbroken Premiership?



There are men who imagine that out-door work is a sovereign cure for all ills. They work like slaves at their business, take insufficient time to rest and sleep, and abuse and neglect their health in every way. They get the rheumatism, they break down, they keep on just as before, except that in addition to their usual work, they go out every day and spade a little in their gardens, or try to imitate Mr. Gladstone by cutting down a tree or chopping the family firewood.

A more ridiculous method of curing a man who is suffering from nervous exhaustion and is threatened with nervous prostration could not be well conceived. A man who has overworked does not need more work, but less work and more rest. The man who has lost his appetite needs something to restore it. The man whose nerves are shattered needs something to tone and strengthen them. Get the nerve tonic, sound, and refreshing sleep will follow. A man who sleeps well and eats well, and digests and assimilates his food will not remain ill.

under the British flag, which is at present so worthily worn an ornament on the breast of the political hero whom he then designated? But he with Mr. Mackenzie exchanged office at Toronto for the Opposition bench at Ottawa; and again, it is only fair to remember that he was one of the leading orators of the Opposition during the Pacific scandal campaign which ended in the overthrow of the strong Government of Sir John Macdonald. His task when he came back to the leadership of his party in 1880 was so formidable a one that we should find a softer word than "failure" to describe what befell him. Who would like to name a man who could have succeeded against Sir John Macdonald with his successful N. P., and his proven railway policy, for the North-West? Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a successful political leader, but even he failed against the "old chief" in '91, though at that time the N. P. needed "reforming," and the Government obviously rested from its progressive labors. Mr. Blake did succeed in making a superb leader of Opposition, whose oratorical onslaughts on the Government were probably never met by more than two of Sir John Macdonald's lieutenants—Sir Charles Tupper and the late Sir John Thompson. It is true, as Mr. Willison says, that he probably kept the centre of the stage too steadily, but this was a fault that grew naturally out of his great debating ability. His severest critic never attributed it to selfishness. He has been ambitious, no doubt, but his abandonment of the Premiership of Ontario for a fighting place at Ottawa and his whole-souled devotion of himself to the Irish cause, abundantly acquit him of any suspicion of a small selfishness. He felt that he must fight his hardest when in Opposition, and that unhappily left little room for his followers to come up to the attack.

If Mr. Blake's Canadian career was a failure, we have had exceedingly few successes.

Trade With Japan.

Mr. Geo. Anderson, of Toronto, who sailed from Vancouver on August 2nd, to visit Japan as Canadian Trade Commissioner, has returned to Canada.

Speaking of his visit to the Flowery Kingdom Mr. Anderson said that while he would present the details of his interviews with the business people of the country to the Government on returning to Ottawa, he could say that as a result of his investigations he was fully satisfied that a large amount of business could be done with Japan by the Canadian people in many lines. The outlook for that trade was exceedingly bright and promising as far as Canada was concerned. In his report there would not be a gloomy word for he had found everything favorable. "I would consider," he said, "that if the business men and manufacturers of Canada take advantage of the markets open to them in the east, the business done will develop to enormous proportions. I would expect that British Columbia, the North West Territories and Manitoba will profit largely by the increase of trade which is sure to come about by the energy which I am confident the business men of Canada will exercise in pushing business in eastern countries." Talking of the importance of the trade with Japan, Mr. Anderson said he would consider its development of more advantage to Victoria and Vancouver than the Klondyke boom. "There is no reason," he continued, "why these two cities should not become as important to Canada as San Francisco is to the United States. The development of the resources of British Columbia and the trade that is now awaiting Canadian merchants in the east is sure to bind all the provinces closer together than ever they were before. I do not wish to be optimistic in my views on the trade with the east, but I am confident that a few short years will develop such a commerce that will open people's eyes. As far as British Columbia is concerned the lines of demand would be for the most part lumber." The immediate demand is exceedingly large, and we are not getting our share. Oregon and other Pacific Coast states are supplying a large amount which British Columbia might easily supply. The North-West Territories and Manitoba can send flour and grain, a great deal of which is now being supplied by Oregon and California. The flour and grain that has already been sent from Canada has been found very satisfactory, but the Japanese are not as well acquainted with Canadian flour and grain as they might be and should be. "The general feeling in Japan was that trade with Canada would be most beneficial, and there was a general desire for trade extension." In return for the products of Canada the Japanese merchants can send tea, rice, silks, etc.

"I WILL BE HERALD"
In Letting the World Know What a Moon Catarrh Sufferer Have in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

John E. Dell, of Paulding, O., says of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "I was a sufferer from chronic catarrh. I was advised to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked a great cure in me. I had almost instant relief. It is the best remedy I ever tried for this disease. I will do all I can to make its excellent qualities known to those suffering as I did."

It is a dealer's business to sell you what you ask for—not what he prefers for selfish profit's sake to sell.
A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them.

The Professor's Little Mistake.

A professor in a medical college called the attention of his class to a man who had applied for medical advice.
"Now, gentlemen," said the professor, "will you be kind enough to look at this patient closely. Look at the shape of his head, the expression of his features. You detect nothing, and I do not wonder at it, for, gentlemen, it requires many years of study. It takes the eye of a practiced physician to tell what is the matter with the patient. I am no more acquainted with this man than you are, yet as soon as I looked at him, I saw that he was a deaf-mute."
The students indulged in exclamations of admiration. As soon as these had subsided the supposed deaf-mute opened his mouth and spoke:
"Sir, I hope you will excuse me, but it's my brother who is deaf and dumb. He is outside waiting to know if he shall come in. Shall I fetch him?"

A Great Magazine Feature.

The Ladies' Home Journal has secured what promises to be the greatest magazine feature of 1898. It is entitled "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife." In a series of letters written by the wife of a Cabinet member to her sister at home, are detailed her actual experiences in Washington, frankly and freely given. The letters were written without any intention of publication. They give intimate peeps behind the curtain of high official and social life. They are absolutely fearless, they study Washington life under the searchlight as it has never been before presented. The President and the highest officials of the land, with the most brilliant men and women of the Capital are seen in the most familiar way. As these are all actual experiences the name of the writer is withheld. The letters will doubtless excite much shrewd guessing by readers and study of internal evidence to discover the secret. The "Experiences," which will be beautifully illustrated, begin in the December number and will continue for several months.

A Laugh in Church.

She sat on the sliding cushion,
The dear wee woman of four;
Her feet in their shiny slippers
Hung dangling above the floor.
She meant to be good; she had promised;
And so, with her big brown eyes,
She stared at the meeting-house windows,
And counted the crawling flies.
She looked far up at the preacher;
But she thought of the honey-bees
Droning away in the blossoms
That whitened the cherry trees.
She thought of the broken basket,
Where, curled in a dusky heap,
Three sleek round puppies, with fringed ears,
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.
Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, red tongues to kiss you,
Such sprawling, cushioned feet!
She could feel her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.
Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over her parted lips,
So swift that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger tips.
The people whispered: "Bless the child!
As each one looked from a nap;
But the dear wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap."
—Emily Huntington Miller.

Dundurn Murders.

DUNDURN, Nov. 6.—On Thursday last, Nov. 4th, Mr. Sinclair shipped six car loads of beef cattle from this place.
Mr. and Mrs. Potter gave a dance at their residence on Friday evening.
Dr. Spence, of Prince Albert, paid Dundurn a visit on Thursday, Oct. 27th.
Mr. Russell Wilson left on Thursday last for Montreal. He will also visit Ottawa while in the east.
Mr. Tiffin returned home this week.
The new hunting club will meet at the bend of the creek on Sunday, from which place they intend to start on a wolf hunt. Any person who wishes to see a splendid collection of horses and dogs need only repair to the bend of the creek. The horses are thoroughbred bloods and are wonderful jumpers, some of them being able to clear a ladder hole without stepping into it.
G. S.—Why not name your place "The Stove Pipe Ranches"?

Actors, Singers, Speakers

Thousands of actors, public entertainers, singers, lecturers, preachers and readers are tormented with throat weakness. These delicate organs being overtaxed become susceptible to head colds, influenza, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, sneezing, drooping in the throat, pain over the eyes, dry throat, etc. all these are the forerunners of Catarrh of the Throat. Asthma, Tonsillitis, and are but stepping stones to more serious complications of the throat.
DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER is powerful, painless, harmless and quick-acting, and will cure all such troubles—relieves in 10 minutes.
"I can but proclaim Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a wonderful medicine, particularly for singers and public speakers. Myself and wife were both afflicted with throat troubles, and never found any remedy to equal this great remedy for quick action and curative qualities—it is a wonder worker. I highly recommend it to my brother professionals."
—Al. Emmett Fustell, Actor, New York City—

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

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J. H. KERN, PROP.

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I wish to inform the public that I have moved my business to High Street (west) where I will carry on the furniture and undertaking business as before. A lot of new goods just arrived and more to follow.

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Parisian—Allan Line.....Oct. 30
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Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line.....Nov. 13
Lake Huron—Beaver Line.....Nov. 10
FROM NEW YORK.
Maestic—White Star Line.....Oct. 27
Germanic—White Star Line.....Nov. 3
St. Paul—American Line.....Oct. 27
St. Louis—American Line.....Nov. 3
Lucania—Cunard Line.....Oct. 30
Eruria—Cunard Line.....Nov. 6
State of Nebraska—Allan Line.....Oct. 29
Westernland—Red Star Line.....Oct. 27
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Cabin, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.
Or to WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.

He won't use it, because its "shine" lasts too long, and seems too simple. Pays him better to use a wax pore-filler, and polish up a previous polish. Paid by the week, instead of by the pair, he'd shine the actual leather, hard and smooth surfaced, with

SLATER SHOE POLISH

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Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

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Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

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Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for

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THE FARM.

FATTENING AND MARKETING POULTRY IN BELGIUM.

Editor A. F. Hunter, of Farm Poultry, has been visiting the poultry market of Brussels, Belgium, and tells of his visit in a letter in this paper. We take from it the following extracts:

Desiring to see the poultry markets at the best time, Mr. Hunter arrived at the market place a little before 4 o'clock in the morning, where there were, and were arriving, hundreds of peasant farmers, each with his little cart loaded with chickens, ducks or pigeons. The carts were almost always drawn by dogs, sometimes one, generally two or three, in a few instances four.

The chickens and ducks brought to market had been dressed by members of the family the day before, and were packed in hampers, baskets, which would hold about twenty ducks or forty chickens. Clean straw, cut just the length to fit the basket, was put between the layers of chickens or ducks; the pigeons appeared to be brought to market alive, and were being dressed as wanted for customers. Evidently the commission merchant is unknown to the Belgian peasant farmer who is his own "middleman," dealing directly with the buyers. These may be families, the stewards of hotels, or keepers of shops, or keepers of stalls in the market, who buy to sell again. The families don't all send out to this early market on the pavement; many buy in the regular market, or some near-by provision shop, the keeper of which was himself gone to the early market for his stock.

No one can traverse the markets of Brussels with his eyes open without realizing that the consumption of poultry is enormous. It is "poultry to right of him, poultry to left of him, poultry in front of him." And where does it all come from? It is raised all over the country, every household having "a few fowls," and there being sure to be two or three or four flocks of chickens running about in and out of the hedgerows.

There are no large poultry farms, no farms where poultry is kept on a large scale. This morning's total is the aggregate of many little ones. The men who raise the chickens do not fat them and sell them to market. That is an entirely different industry and the fatteners buy their birds of the growers. Generally speaking, too, fatteners buy direct from the growers, and the collectors, called higgiers, in England, who go about the country buying up the birds that are large enough for the fattening pens, are unknown here. Instead, in a convenient market once a week, in a convenient large town, and the fatteners go about among the assembled peasant farmers who have chickens to dispose of, and buy the 100 or 200 which they want. At a town between Merxhem and Malines there are about 10,000 chickens brought in every market day, Wednesday.

These chickens are about twelve weeks old, are always Coucou de Malines, and fetch about 14 francs \$2.90, the pair when scarce and high, say in March, down to 6 or 6 1/2 francs, \$1.25 or \$1.37, the pair in June and July.

The fattening takes about five weeks in winter and three to four weeks in summer, the fatteners expecting to realize about 37 1/2 cents, 1 1/2 francs, for the food and labor and that sum is a good profit. They sometimes get 3 francs, 60 cents, profit per pair and sometimes lose. For instance, disease, diphtheria, roup, sets into a shed of chickens, and the fatteners must be killed at once and are, of course, sold at a loss. The sheds are any old out-building, such as woodsheds, cow stables, etc., and a shed 12x18 would be ample for 200 birds.

The fattening coops or coops are about 4 feet long, 14 inches wide and 16 inches high, there are frequently two of the same dimensions, and such a coop would hold ten birds. The coops are upon legs about 3 feet in length, the droppings falling through the slats bottom of the coop upon the ground beneath. A "V" shaped trough is suspended in front, in which the food is placed, the trough supports being loops of wire which permit of the trough being swung up to the top of the coop out of the way, the uneaten food having first been removed by the scrape of a pointed wooden paddle.

The food is coarse buckwheat meal, crushed buckwheat, mixed with sweet buttermilk into a mash, few twice a day all they will eat.

After the shed full of birds goes to market the coops are moved out, cleaned and lime-washed, white-washed, the droppings carefully removed, and the shed, ground and all, thoroughly lime-washed and made ready for another lot of chicks. Lime-wash is used very freely about a fattening establishment. Young ducks are bought and fattened in practically the same manner, the food being buckwheat meal and sweet buttermilk.

That this Belgian specially fattened poultry is very popular is proved by the fact that such enormous quantities of it are sold; nor is the demand for it wholly Belgian. Considerable is ordered from foreign parts, and one dealer in Brussels, M. Stuckens, has an order for 500 birds per day from far-off Berlin. Query—Why don't the thrifty German raise and fatten those birds there at home? That 500 birds a day shipped to that market is an excellent illustration of quality influencing increasing consumption!

DISEASE GERMS IN SOILS.

It has been observed in France that in localities where animals are interred which have died of cholera, the germs of this infectious malady persist in the soils for many years, and that, especially when cereal crops are cultivated upon such soils, there is great danger of contaminating healthy cattle with the same disease. In one case it was observed that many sheep, which were pastured in a field in which, two years before, a single animal which had died of cholera was buried, were infected with the disease and died. In like manner, it is entirely probable that the germs of hog cholera may be preserved in the soil for many years, to finally again be brought into an activity which may prove most disastrous for the owners of swine. Every effort should be made by agronomists to avoid infecting the soil by carcasses which are dead from any zymotic disease.

Cremation is the only safe method

of disposing of such infected carcasses. The investigations of scientists have shown that there are many diseases of an infectious nature, due to these germs, and that these germs may preserve their vitality in the soil. Among others may be mentioned yellow fever and tetanus, and the microbe producing the bubonic plague, which retains its vitality in the soil, and thus escapes entire eradication.

For the reasons given above, the agronomist, who also has at heart, the health and welfare of man and beast, can hardly look with favor upon any of the plans, which have been proposed for the use of sewage from large cities for irrigation purposes. There is scarcely a time in any large city when some infectious disease due to the activity of germs does not exist, and the sewage is liable at all times to be contaminated therewith.

IMPAIRING FERTILITY.

The removal of crops is not the only way in which the fertility of the land may be impaired. Washing by heavy rains, the blowing away of fine particles of the surface soil, and exposure to the sunlight, are among the other ways in which the productive powers of the ground are diminished. These evils may be at least partially prevented by keeping the ground covered as much of the time as possible, with some growing crop. In case it is not to be given to some other crop until next spring, it would undoubtedly pay well to sow rye on land on which early potatoes, or other crops which are taken off the land in mid-summer, or a little later, have been grown. This, not for the purpose of making a crop of grain, or wholly for securing material that will do for green manuring, but largely in order to shade the soil, and keep it from being removed by wind or rain.

WHEAT FROM THE YUKON.

It Was an Accidental Product of Cuddeby and Is of Fair Quality.

The Department of the Interior has received from Mr. G. L. Givins, the Dominion surveyor, a report on the wheat country, a bunch of wheat bearing the following inscription on a card: "Grown at Fort Cuddeby from a seedling planted in the autumn of 1895. All from one root and cut fourteen inch above ground, on Sept. 7, 1896. Aug. 27, min. temp., 31.8 deg.; Aug. 31, min. temp., 27.2 deg.; Sept. 1, min. temp., 27.1 deg."

This is probably the first wheat ever grown in the Yukon, and though not of the highest grade it demonstrates what may be done.

The detachment of mounted police starting on the autumn trip will follow the beaten trail used by the force to the Pea River. They will take a train of pack horses and dogs, as their provisions are abundant, and not being expected that they will be able to make the full journey this year. The probability is that they will have to winter on the road at some point.

Mr. Givins says that the wheat will be formed of picked men, who will be called upon to volunteer for the service.

The Interior Department has been advised that Mr. Jennings and his engineering party of about fourteen men have left Vancouver to explore and report on an estimate for construction on a trail from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake.

KLONDIKE GRAVES.

What a Traveller Saw in That Far-Away Region.

Although there are very few people in the country, one is continually surprised at first by perceiving a solitary white tent standing on some prominent point or cliff which overlooks the river. At first this looks cheerful, and we sent many a hearty hail across the water to such habitations; but, as the white tents were never answered for, these are not the dwellings of the living but of the dead. Inside each of these tents, which are ordinarily made of white cloth, though sometimes of wool, and which are fastened to the ground by ropes, are laid Indian, and near him are laid his rifle, snow-shoes, ornaments and other personal effects. I do not think the custom of leaving these articles at the graves indicates any belief that they will be used by the dead man in another world; but simply signifies that he will have no more use for the things which were so dear and necessary to him in life.

Among ourselves, articles which have been used by some dead friend are haphazardly laid aside and used no longer. These dwellings of the dead are always put in prominent positions, commanding as broad and fair a view as can be obtained. At Pelly we saw several Indian graves which were surrounded by heavy palings, rudely and fantastically painted, and sometimes by poles.

ANOTHER GLITTERING SCHEME.

Capitalist—Well, sir, what can I do for you?

Inventor (who has been waiting an hour and a half for admittance)—I will occupy your time only a few minutes. I have a plan for making a fortune in the season with the outfit of only a little money. Everybody recognizes the fact that the rush to Alaska and the Klondike region next spring and summer will be tremendous. Every man, woman and child who goes there will have some money to spend. Very good. Now, mark me. My scheme is to start a "shoot the chutes" company up there, lease or charter one of the big glaciers, shave it smooth, for about a mile back from the ocean—the ocean being the road at the foot of the slide, of course—haul your boats up to the starting point by a simple endless chain arrangement, load them with passengers, who will be standing in line waiting for a thrilling ride down this grand chute, and presto! you are off, and will cheerfully pay the price of fifty cents for—

Capitalist (to office boy)—James show this man out.

A FERRET'S WINGS.

A man who kept a ferret, having to go into the country, left the cage with the ferret in charge of a neighbor until he should return.

The neighbor incautiously opened the cage door and the ferret escaped, whereupon the owner brought a claim against him for damages. The following was the decision of the learned County Magistrate before whom the case was brought.

No doubt, he said to the neighbor; no doubt you were wrong to open the door of the cage; but, he added, turning to the owner; you were wrong, too, why did you not clip the creature's wings?

HOUSEHOLD.

A QUARREL IN THE OVEN.

O, the gingerbread boy and the piecrust girl. They had a quarrel one day; Together they sat on the oven shelf. The piecrust fry and the gingerbread puff. And the quarrel commenced this way:

Said the gingerbread boy to the piecrust girl, "I'll wager my new brown hat, That I'm fatter than you, and much more tanned. Though you're filled with pride till you cannot stand— But what is the good of that?"

Then the piecrust girl turned her little nose up. "In a most provoking way, 'Oh, maybe you're brown, but you're green as can be. You do not look a bit like a round green pea!" Is there aught that you do know, pray?"

Oh, the gingerbread boy, he laughed loudly with scorn. "As he looked at the flaky piecrust, 'Just watch how I rise in the world!' cried he. 'Just see how I'm bound to grow light!' cried she. 'While you stay the color of rust.'"

So the gingerbread boy and the piecrust girl They each of them swelled with pride. Till a noise was heard in a room without. A cry of delight, then a very glad shout; And the oven was opened wide.

Then the gingerbread boy and the piecrust girl Could have screamed and wept with pain. For a rose-cheeked lass and a small bright-eyed lad Took a big bite of each—yes, this tale's very sad— So they'll now never quarrel again.

OMELETS AND SOUFFLES.

Omelets and souffles are closely related, both by reason of the similarity of the ingredients used in their manufacture and of their lightness.

Commencing at a plain omelet, we rise by degrees to the borderland between the two, and find this region filled by the omelet-souffle, which, as its name implies, savors of both dishes. After this, come the souffles proper, with their variety of flavors and foundations.

On the whole, I think souffles are easier of performance to the amateur cook than the omelet; at least, I have found it so in experience, partly, perhaps, that nervousness steps in and prevents the withdrawal of the omelet in its pan from the fire at the critical moment.

One cardinal point is to be observed in the frying of these delicacies—that is, they should never be turned, nor do I advise even the rolling of them, which is recommended in some cook books, for, unless very skillfully done, it results in the omelet being most tough, and anything but digestible. Whether sweet or savory, omelets are prepared in the same manner, with the exception of the omelet-souffle.

Three eggs will make a small omelet, which, however, is generally more than sufficient for one person. The eggs should be beaten lightly together, seasoning, either sugar or salt, as the case may be, added, also the flavoring, which consists of two ounces of grated cheese, a teaspoonful of parsley, a skin of onion, a teaspoonful of ham or tongue, remnants of cooked fish or vegetables, for all these things can be served up deliciously and economically incorporated in the omelet. For sweet omelets, essences are generally employed, the jam or fruit to be used being inserted after the omelet is cooked.

When the eggs are well beaten, melt one ounce of butter in a clean, dry frying-pan, and clarify it by taking away all the salt that rises as cream. If the butter is cheap, more than an ounce will be required, as it will be found to waste so in the clarifying process. The butter, ready, pour in the eggs, and stir with a fork for a second or two, till they begin to set, then leave the mixture alone, and as soon as the bottom is firm, and slightly browned, turn the omelet, and serve it at once.

If the omelet is uppermost in the frying-pan, it becomes the inside of the omelet when folded, and should be quite brown and creamy, and should be turned, and then folded to cook the top part of the omelet sufficiently without turning the under side, hold the frying-pan in front of the fire for a few minutes, the door open, but it must not be so hot that it will burn the result. When kidneys or mushrooms are to be added, they should be first cooked separately, and then inserted when the omelet is about to be folded. Jam and fruit are put into sweet omelets in the same manner.

An omelet-souffle is invariably a sweet dish, and is either baked in the oven from the commencement, or is sometimes started on the fire in a frying-pan, and finished in the oven. It differs from the omelet in being more moist when done, and though light, is more of a spongy lightness than a creamy one.

To make it, the yolks are separated from the whites of the eggs, and beaten separately, and then beaten together, and very often—though I have heard it said it is incorrect—half an ounce of flour, or some other fine powder, such as cream of rice, is added, the five yolks are added to this, and the whole is beaten to a frothy mass. The whites are added to the yolks, and the latter are beaten with a wooden spoon, adding sugar, flavored by degrees, until the mixture is thick and frothy. Then put in the whipped whites, allowing at least one, and sometimes two, extra whites; put the mixture in a hot oven fifteen minutes, or place it in a frying-pan, in which is some hot clarified butter, and finish in the oven. This omelet is a most delicate and delicious dish, and is baked, if the fire is at all fierce, for fear of burning the bottom.—Lucette.

HOW TO COOK CODFISH.

Creamed Codfish.—Take three cupfuls

of codfish, wash it well and squeeze until perfectly dry. Pour over it a teacupful of cold water, and let soak five or six hours, or over night, if for breakfast. Place it to boil in this water, and add a pint of rich milk to it, letting it just reach the boiling point.

Have ready two tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed into a tablespoonful of flour, and a beaten egg, to which you have added a tablespoonful of water. First add the butter and flour, and when it begins to simmer, remove from the fire and add the beaten egg, stirring briskly. Add a little pepper, pour into a deep platter, and serve with a border of mashed potatoes beaten until creamy.

Boiled Codfish.—Use a piece cut from the thick part of the cod. Wash it well, and soak over night in cold water. Put it in the spider with cold water to cover at least an inch deep. Bring slowly to the boiling point, and simmer for an hour, or until it is tender. Serve with a border of sliced hard-boiled eggs, and with a little drawn butter for a sauce.

Broiled Codfish.—Select a piece and soak over night in cold water. Wipe it dry, and broil it over clear coals for about ten minutes. Place it on a hot dish, score, or gash it lightly with a very sharp knife, and spread it generously with butter, makes a nice relish for supper if placed to soak at noon.

Codfish Balls.—Take equal parts of codfish, squeezed from cold water in which it has soaked five minutes after being picked into bits, and freshly-mashed potatoes; season with pepper, and roll into shape between slightly floured hands; dip into beaten egg, and roll in fine cracker crumbs; set aside a few hours to become firm, and fry in deep, hot fat. Serve with a garnish of parsley for a supper dish. May be conveniently made at noon, or the night before if wanted for breakfast.

FOR BREAKFAST.

Some simple breakfast menus used by a large number of housekeepers suggests that there is an appetizing variety possible even when one has to live economically. It will be noticed in these menus that the cereals are changed frequently so that one does not know that with the certainty of rising there will be sure to be oatmeal. For one breakfast there is fruit, oatmeal with cream, creamed codfish, baked potatoes, muffins and coffee; the next morning there will be fruit, farina with cream, broiled tomatoes with a cream sauce, hashed potatoes browned, oatmeal, greens, and coffee. A third breakfast consists of granula and cream, fruit, broiled steak with French fried potatoes, rolls and coffee; the fourth, of fruit, rolled avena and cream, omelet and stewed potatoes, cornbread and coffee; a fifth, of fruit, cerealine and cream, ragout of lamb, potato puffs, griddle cakes and coffee; a sixth, of cracked wheat and cream, fruit, broiled steak, cream, greens, and coffee. It will be noticed that the meat dishes are, with two exceptions, made from left-over material or are of simple home corn, thus saving any extra expense for meat. The breakfasts are rich in nutrition, and also contain something for the most delicate appetite. To buy a number of packages of oatmeal, cerealine, cornmeal, or rolled avena, is not much more expensive than to buy one kind only, and much more so, owing to the taste. By buying fruit in its season, the breakfast supply will be in many places not prove very costly. When oranges and bananas and grapes and melons are out of the question, the apple, to be served as a dessert, stewed, or baked. A dish of artichokes stewed and sprinkled with a little sugar and served warm at breakfast is as good as tropical fruit.

CHILDHOOD'S SLEEP.

"It is criminal economy to attempt to save a little money by not giving every child in your family a bed to himself," was the strong way in which a physician put it the other day, addressing a woman's club on "Some of the Important Little of Children's Health."

Another thing emphasized was the need of early sleep. "It is so easy to let a nervous child lose sleep in the early evening, when he or she should be hard at it," said the speaker. "When the physician prescribes a more important remedy that must be taken and which is not pleasant, a mother feels that it is time well expended to coax and wheedle and even bribe the little one to swallow it. Spend just as much thought and effort in getting your child to sleep every night if he does not fall off his chair at the evening meal from drowsiness, as the normal child should. Give up concrete theories, and think of nothing but the child's sleep. Give him a blanket over him besides the sheet, and in a lowered light sit by him and talk to him till he is quieted. Tell him gentle, soothing stories, nothing to excite his imagination and when he is finally asleep, have the room cool, dark and quiet. Don't let them try to sleep in a room which has been a sitting room all the evening, without having it thoroughly refilled with fresh outdoor air, which may be accomplished by throwing windows open wide for fifteen minutes."

PROPER CARE OF UMBRELLAS.

Do not let it dry while open, as this strains the silk and makes holes at the seams.

Do not place it to dry with the handle up. In this case the moisture lodges in the centre, where the ribs are, causing the silk to decay.

Never put it in the wardrobe without unrolling it, or after a long period of dry weather you may have the misfortune of finding that the continuance of the pressure has cut the silk between each rib.

If you are satisfied for the present with your umbrella, and are not anxious to have it replaced, a new one, see that it dries on end with the handle down, unless the handle is valuable and easily injured by damp. See that an umbrella is not carried for second or any fixed rules.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which May Prove Worth Reading.

The ostrich hen lays only every second day. The egg weighs about three pounds.

The average speed of typewriters, who write from dictation, is forty words a minute, or 2,400 words an hour.

A tax of ten dollars is levied on every tobacco-chewing member of the Methodist Church at Albertsville, Ala.

Philip Julius, of Rossville, Ind., tried to avenge his father's death by a moving train, and landed on his head. He has been insane ever since.

In the British Museum are three finely tempered Damascus swords which are so flexible that each can be curved until the point touches the handle.

The average height of a full-grown inhabitant of the Andaman Islands is four feet. The natives of these islands are the smallest race of people in the world.

In some Japanese villages, if a resident is suspected of thieving practices, he may be judged guilty by a majority of his neighbors, and imprisoned or banished.

John Huff, who died recently at Hyden, Ky., at the age of 99, left a vast number of descendants. Among them are 78 grand-children, 132 great-grand-children, and 11 great-great-grand-children.

A condemned murderer in an Alabama jail has addressed this note to the governor: "I wish you would grant me a thirty-day respite. I am short on religion. Intended to get it last week, but was too busy."

The sextuplex system of telegraphy, invented by Thomas B. Dixon, of Henderson, Ky., by which six messages are simultaneously sent over a single wire, has been successfully tested between Boston and Buffalo.

A new hair wash was being applied to the head of Mrs. Frances Samuelson, of Yorkshire, England, when the hair took fire, causing such frightful burns that she died. The chief ingredient of the application was petroleum.

A wonderful grain harvester has been in use on Roberts Island, near Stockholm, Cal. It has a cutting line of fifty-two feet, and it also threshes and sacks the grain. It can turn thirty-sixty-pound sacks of wheat every minute.

A real estate speculator in Boston rents his houses at a high rate, but collects no rent for the closing three or four months of the year. When he has a house he shows to the purchaser the lease, points out the big income, and thus deludes him.

The fiftieth wedding anniversary of Nelson Swattert and his wife was lately celebrated at Athens, Oregon. There were present five married sons, three married daughters, and twelve grandchildren. Mr. Swattert's age is 80, and that of his wife is 66.

Several colored amateur actors were presenting a play in Pittsburg, Ga., when one of the characters, impersonated by John Singleton, is supposed to be shot by his rival. Through some blunder, the pistol contained a bullet, and the actor was shot dead.

An electrical device to prevent premature burial has been invented by a farmer, and is in use in a Berlin cemetery. The least movement in the coffin opens a little electric lamp, which, if a bell, lights an electric lamp, and displays a black flag from a lofty staff.

Raymond C. Deschner, a St. Louis, Blacksmith, devised a trap to shoot burglars who might desire to loot his shop. It was a pistol rigged on a post, with a string connecting the trigger with the door. One morning, entering the shop hastily, he forgot the trap, and as he opened the door a bullet from the pistol went into his lung.

What is probably the oldest doll in existence, a little figure rudely carved in wood, is in the British Museum. It was found in the sarcophagus of an Egyptian princess, who had died when a child, three centuries before the Christian era. When the wrappings were unfolded from the body, the baby fingers still clasped the doll.

TIRE HINTS.

Carry Tire Tape, Chewing Gum, Postage Stamps, and Plugs.

A pun tire has been successfully sealed by a postage stamp and tire tape. Chewing gum, carefully spread over a puncture and held fast by tire tape, has saved many a weary step.

A leaky valve is quite beyond the stoutest and "stickiest" tire tape ever made.

The best remedy for a side cut along the rim is a walk to the nearest railway station.

Don't try to mend a No. 10 pun tire with a No. 2 plug. It's time and patience thrown away.

Instantane are on record where a cyclist, without any other available remedy, filled his tire with water, and thus rode home.

Neither broken toothpicks nor matches makes successful plugs. Don't believe the man who told you he mended a pun tire in that manner.

A tire that jumps the rim can be kept in place even if the rider has no cement by tying it tightly and inflating it after it is tied in position.

Wheelmen who live where the pine trees grow, and who do not chew gum or carry postage stamps, scrape resin from the trees and mend the pun tires with that.

Court plaster, assisted by tire tape, will last for a time over a puncture. Some kinds of court plaster are quite porous, and if used, will require many applications of a pump to the tire.

Moral—Carry tire tape, chewing gum, postage stamps, and plugs whenever you are going out, or sight of a repair shop. You can probably get water and sand on the way.

NEW EXPERIENCE.

Now, Patrick Muldoon, said the magistrate to the evidently alarmed witness on the stand in a case of burglary, "In your mind that you have sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Yes, your honor, stammered Mr. Muldoon, his eyes wavered from the judge to the jury, and back again; it's meself that'll do the very best I can; but I hope the gentlemen will be a trifle as long as the short, for it's little used

PEOPLE YOU TALK ABOUT.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING AND DOING AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Prominent Men and Women all Over the World Briefly Noticed by the Press of the Mother Country.

The Earl of Glasgow, whose predecessors had the barony of Ross in the United Kingdom, but who only succeeded to the Scotch peerage in 1880, to sit in the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Fairlie of Fairlie in the County of Ayr.

A touching and unique occurrence in connection with the recent annual meeting at Holstein, Switzerland, of neighboring choral societies was the singing, on the part of a member named Thommen, aged 102, and his nephew, aged 81, of a chorale, the incident, as may be imagined, creating a most profound impression.

Mr. James Bryce, late inspector of way on the Glasgow City and District Section of the North British Railway Company, has been presented by his friends with a valuable marble time-piece and gold alert and seal on the occasion of his appointment to the Forth and Clyde Section of the same company. Mrs. Bryce received a diamond ring.

The vacant Principality of the National Society's Training College at St. Mark's, Chelsea, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Robert Hudson, M.A., tutor of Selwyn College, Cambridge. Mr. Hudson graduated in mathematical honors, 18th Wrangler in 1885, and in the following year was placed in the first-class in the Natural Science Tripos, Part 2, at Cambridge. He was some time assistant-master at Sedburgh Grammar School, and has been lecturer in mathematics in Selwyn College, Cambridge, since 1890.

The coming of age of Viscount Cranley, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Onslow, will take place towards the end of this month, and will be marked by great rejoicings. The Earl of Onslow will entertain the tenants on his estates in Essex, Norfolk, and Surrey, at Clanton Park, and as high stewards of the neighboring borough of Guildenham, his Lordship will entertain the Mayor and Corporation to dinner. All employees on his Lordship's estates and the poor will also be entertained. The Countess of Onslow will hold a grand garden party to the school children.

A quaintly amusing story is told of Miss Inglewood, by one who knew her well. One evening she was staying with some friends in the country, it transpired that, although she often wrote delightfully of nightingales, she had never heard one sing. So one night the whole household went out in the moonlight, especially to hear them, and after a while, by the aid of long tongues for five minutes, while the nightingales sang divinely, they were startled by Miss Inglewood asking "Are they singing? I don't hear anything!" Under a sudden and unexpected attack of the poetess before going out in the night air, had filled her ears with cotton wool.

Among the good diplomatic appointments made by the present Administration at Washington is that of the new Minister to Greece, who is now on his way from America. This is Mr. W. W. Rockhill, formerly assistant secretary of State. Mr. Rockhill's appointment is not a party one, but is based upon his long and very successful career as an excellent work in the State department. He entered the diplomatic service in 1884, as second secretary of Legation at Berlin. In 1886 and 1887 he acted as Charge d'Affaires at Seoul. He signed in 1888 the devoted several months to the exploration of Thibet. A result of this journey was an interesting contribution to the scientific literature of travel. He afterwards served as chief clerk of the State Department, then third, and finally, first Assistant Secretary of State.

Lady Alice Portal is engaged to Captain Repton. Lady Alice Portal is the widow of a very distinguished man, Sir George Portal, and during his lifetime she was very generally admired in London society. She is a very young woman, and has a very good, fascinating manner. Her fiancé is a young man, and is a member of the House of Commons. He is a good-looking man, and has a very good, fascinating manner. He is a young man, and is a member of the House of Commons. He is a good-looking man, and has a very good, fascinating manner.

Mr. Zanzibar, who is a young man, and is a member of the House of Commons. He is a good-looking man, and has a very good, fascinating manner. He is a young man, and is a member of the House of Commons. He is a good-looking man, and has a very good, fascinating manner.

SOMETHING WORSE.

Hardup—Isn't it a beastly thing to have a lot of debts you can't pay? Grainger—I know of only one thing worse.

And what is that? To have a lot of debts you can't make other people pay.

POTATOES PREVENT GOITRE.

Potatoes, it seems, are a cure for goit. The working people in Ireland, who live chiefly on the potato, never suffer from goitre.

CORNWALL'S POISON KING.

THE BEST PRACTICALLY CONTROLS THE WORLD'S ARSENIC SUPPLY.

Readers Gather the Deadly Article by the "Poison King" The Simple Process by Which It is Made Ready for Use - The Men in the Killing Room Wear "Muzzles."

Africa can boast a diamond king, America a silver king, England an arsenic king, for there lives in Cornwall the representative of a long line of manufacturers who at the present time are the world's arsenic king. Not many months ago a gentleman held £60,000 worth of arsenic stuff. England has actually the world's monopoly of arsenic and in this case means Cornwall.

Two or three years ago there were in all places which were the most important arsenic works in the world, to look at that one could imagine it was as if here and there were monstrous rubbish heaps were scattered all over the country. All around the arsenic works were the most monstrous rubbish heaps were scattered all over the country. All around the arsenic works were the most monstrous rubbish heaps were scattered all over the country.

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A THRESHER'S LIFE.

ONE OF EXPO-USE TO INCLEMENT AND CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

Be Easily Told a Prey to Disease. Experience One of the Natural Results. One Who Suffered for Upwards of Nine Years Gives His Experience.

From the Intelligencer, Belleville, Ont.

It is doubtful if there is any other occupation more trying to the constitution than that of the thresher. Exposed to the rains and storms of the autumn season, and at the same time exposed to the heat of the sun, the thresher is a prey to disease. Mr. Jos. H. Davis, a resident of the township of Warkworth, Hastings county, follows the threshing machine from season to season. For eight or nine years he has been a prey to attacks of inflammatory rheumatism. The disease usually made its appearance in the fall, and continued through the winter and spring months. Mr. Davis' most serious attack occurred during the winter of 1901. It first made itself manifest by the swelling of the right hand and foot. In twenty-four hours he had passed the disease. He appeared to have gone through the whole system and the legs were swollen to an abnormal size. The pain was so severe that he was unable to put on his own clothes, and the pain in the joints was so severe that he was unable to move. One doctor after another was tried but without any beneficial results. Then advertised medicines were tried but with no better success. "I can hardly say," said Mr. Davis, "how much money I spent on doctors and medicine, but it amounted to a considerable sum, and yet I would most willingly have given my farm to be rid of the terrible pain I was forced to endure. But all my expenditures seemed of no avail and I began to despair of a cure. At this juncture a friend of mine, Mr. J. H. Davis, using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the first six boxes I used seemed from outward appearances to have had no effect, and I felt almost like giving up in despair. I thought, however, that possibly that was not a fair trial for me in my condition and I procured a further supply. By the time I had used the sixth box there was a considerable improvement noticeable, and from that out each day found me growing better. I continued using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until I had taken eighteen boxes, by which time every vestige of the pain had left me, and I was feeling in every respect a new man. I believe, too, that the cure is permanent, for I have not since felt the pain I was suffering from."

It will thus be seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills released Mr. Davis from the painful throes of rheumatism. The cure was so complete that he was able to resume his work as a thresher. The cure was so complete that he was able to resume his work as a thresher. The cure was so complete that he was able to resume his work as a thresher.

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MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.

"If eggs are seventeen dollars a dozen in the Klondike, what on earth do you suppose they would ask for a bicycle?"

LETTER FROM THE OWNER OF THE LARGEST NUMBER OF HOUSES IN QUEBEC.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the healing qualities of "Quickheal." I had occasion to use it for a split hoof in one of my horses and its beneficial effect was truly remarkable. The crack in the hoof was half an inch deep, and it was healed in two days.

Signed, Jno. G. Hearn, Grande Allee, Quebec.

He that is a good man is three-quarters of his way toward being a good Christian, whereas he is five, or whatever he is called—South.

Be not deceived. A Cough, Hoarse-ness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by all druggists.

AN IMPORTANT EXCEPTION. Inolent Ivors, reading the paper, they sell nearly everything on de-installment plan these days. Dry Dugan—Exempt beer.

ADAMS' GINGER BEER. Recipe: One bottle, One half to one cake, One half to one cake, One half to one cake.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged animal a man without it—Goethe.

LETTER FROM SURGEON QUEEN'S OWN CANADIAN HUSSARS. "Q-C Veterinary Cure" (Quickheal) has been used on my horses for "Scratches," "Grease heel," with much success. It is the best thing I know of for this purpose.

Signed, Chas. E. Elliott, M. D., 28 St. Ursule St., Quebec.

A party of twenty-five men from Michigan are harvesting in Manitoba to get money enough to move their families to the Prairie province.

Cut the cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Andrew Thompson of West Garthright tried to catch a burglar by closing a window down on him. The burglar wiggled out and got away.

Important "Offer" For the Canadian People. That celebrated and wonderful Kidney Remedy known as Dr. Allison's Kidney Pills, so highly and justly esteemed in the homes of all English people in England and throughout Europe, for all kinds of kidney trouble, is now offered to the people of Canada. A full sample will be sent to any person postpaid for ten cents in stamps. If you take them you dare not return them. They are sold only a limited quantity at this low price. Order now. Address ALLISON MED. CO., Brockville, Ont.

Strathcona is the name suggested for the new park presented by the Hudson Bay Company to the City of Winnipeg. It is in honour of Sir Donald A. Smith.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the best Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

The Deseronto car works have secured the contract for the erection of a sample dump car for the Asbestos and Asbestos Company, of Danville, Que.

"Quickheal" cures saddle sores and harness galls on my horses more quickly than anything else. It is the best thing I ever used.

Signed, T. Savard, Livery and Boarding Stables, 65 Richeuse St., Quebec.

"Quickheal" destroys all microbes, and protects from the horn fly.

Edwin Chown was thrown from his buggy under the fender of a trolley car in a collision at Kingston. He crawled out practically as good as new.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN in home to introduce our Household Specialties. Earn large reference. For circular, Dominion Specialty Co., 22 Melville St., Toronto.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.—Open to both sexes. Splendid record of a Senior Matriculation, all successful. Senior Leaving successful. Junior Leaving, all successful. Commercial course thorough and practical. For circular, Address PRINCIPAL DYER.

POTATO DIGGER. For sale. Address W. H. HAIN, Mfg. LONDON, ONT.

LADIES! McDermott New York Garment Dressing Machine—the sewing machine in use by the world's great dressmakers. It is every form, follows every fashion, easy to learn and rapid to use. Local agents. Write for circular. Local agents. Write for circular.

FOR SALE. At a sacrifice, a modern residence in the best part of the city of London. No. 41 Watford St. Apply J. W. JONES, Auctioneer, London.

WANTED—United States Life Insurance Co. (established 1833) wants Agents in unrepresented districts. J. A. STRAART, Manager Quebec Bank Building, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP. Lots numbers 205, 207, 2nd Con. South East of Toronto and Sydney Road, Township of North York, County of York. Also some land 1 lot on 14th Con. Township of North York, County of York. 100 acres in South West, Southern Ontario.

YOU FOOL. You will get married before you are married. Lighten your mind. Complete sexual science by Dr. J. M. P. H. D. If you are married you need a complete sexual science. Send for a circular. Address J. M. P. H. D., 35 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

W P C 885

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"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea LEAD PACKETS ONLY 25c, 50c, 75c & 1.00.

PATENTS PROTECTED IN Canada and Foreign Countries by C. H. RICHES, Patent Attorney, Canada, Life Bldg., Toronto. Write for free book on patents, etc.

LAW. Billie White & Maize, Barristers, etc., removed to Westley Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

SEVERAL GOOD IMPROVED 8 AND 10 pound machines in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent and Lambton for sale very cheap. Small amount down, balance a low rate of interest. For list, apply to WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., London.

BOTTLES. Patent Soda Water Bottle—8 oz. Harris has for sale, William St. Toronto.

NEW & 2nd MACHINERY. H. W. PETRIE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Manufacturers. Coming to Toronto will find flats of any size, with power, heat, elevator, and all conveniences.

Truth Building, 73 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES. We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send out is of a high class, and is well paid. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars, apply to S. A. SUPPLY CO., Box 88, London, Ont.

G. DUTHIE & SONS. Slate, Sheet Metal Tile & Gravel Roofs. Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tiles, Lead and Zinc Roofing, Slate, Metal Pipes, Etc., Etc., supplied at the lowest prices. Telephone 1308. Adelaide & Widmer Sts. TORONTO.

A REAL LUXURY!

Looking out over the many homes of this country, we see thousands of women wearing away their lives in household drudgery that might be materially lessened by the use of a few cakes of SAPOLIO.

If an hour is saved each time a cake is used, if one less wrinkle gathers upon the face because the toil is lightened, she must be a foolish woman who would hesitate to make the experiment, and he a churlish husband who would grudge the few cents which it costs.

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables, and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans, and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO to make a better profit. Send back such articles and insist on having just what you ordered.

THE MONEY MAKER. RUBBING MACHINE. CNET.

KNITTING MACHINES. OLD AND RELIABLE. Established 1873.

THIS IS FOR YOU—Clothe your family from head to foot with our MONEY MAKER.

Prices only \$15, \$20, \$30.

CREELEMAN BROS., Georgetown, Ont.

GREAT POPULAR OFFER!

By virtue of the unprecedented purchase, in a single order, of one hundred thousand (100,000) copies of this extraordinary masterpiece of the Century.

We are now enabled to offer it to the public at far less than the publishers' price! Thousands of persons who heretofore have not felt able to purchase it, will eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity to secure at reduced price "The Greatest Achievement of Modern Times."

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It is incomparably the greatest, or it is positively the latest, most comprehensive, new dictionary in existence. It is everywhere the standard.

ENTIRELY NEW. It is not a reprint, revision, or revision of any other work, but a new work of the most eminent and authoritative scholars of the world. Nearly 100 of the leading universities, colleges, and scientific institutions of the world were represented on the editorial staff. 20 United States and Canadian experts were also on the editorial staff. Over 950,000 words were actually incorporated in its production before a single complete copy was ready for the market. Never was any dictionary produced with such great enthusiasm and the world over.

At the St. James Hotel, London, England, it is the dictionary of the century. It is the pride of the literary world. The highest praise has been accorded to it by the great American and British newspapers, reviews, universities, and colleges, as well as all classes of intelligent men and women everywhere.

The regular subscription price of the Standard Dictionary, bound in full leather, is \$10. We will now supply the complete work in one volume, elegantly bound in half leather, with carriage proof covers, for the surprising low price of \$7.50. Postage paid. Order from your bookseller, or from WARD & GOW (LINCOLN BUILDING) NEW YORK.

Our Great Offer of \$12 The Complete Work

WARD & GOW (LINCOLN BUILDING) NEW YORK.

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WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING. J. L. JONES ENGRAVER. 6 & 8 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO.

"QUICKHEAL"

cures

Scratches, Harness Cuts and Sores

Heating By...

NOT WATER. CONDENSATION. WARM AIR. (Costs less than fuel.) Ask for free catalogue and estimate.

Clare Bros. & Co. Preston & Winnipeg.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Underlining is the Gateway to Successful Farming. The best investment known within reach of every farmer for this work is the

TRUTH BUILDING, 73 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send out is of a high class, and is well paid. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars, apply to S. A. SUPPLY CO., Box 88, London, Ont.

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THE MONEY MAKER. RUBBING MACHINE. CNET.

Music

We have been appointed sole agents for this district of the celebrated music house of

WHALEY ROYCE & CO. TORONTO.

And can furnish you with anything printed in the musical line on the very shortest notice and at publishers' prices.

We Can Quote You Astonishingly Low Prices on a First Class Piano.

New Presbyterian Book of Praise in stock.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

House to let. Apply to ROBINSON & HAMILTON.—ADVT.

THE TIMES from now until Jan. 1st, 1899 for \$1.50.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hitchcock went to Regina yesterday evening.

It is said that new trials will be asked for in the Battleford perjury cases.

Last Tuesday was the 56th anniversary of the Prince of Wales' birthday.

Premier Laurier and Hon. Louis Davis are in Washington attending the seal conference.

Mr. Hugh Ferguson is constructing a large ice house on the flat to the east of town, with a capacity of about 300 tons.

All kinds of fur goods may be obtained on short notice by leaving your measure with W. N. MITCHELL, the fashionable tailor.—ADVT.

The Edmonton bridge cannot be completed this year. As soon as the weather gets too severe operations will close down until next spring.

Subscribe for the MOOSE JAW TIMES. Only \$1.50 from now until the end of next year. Subscribe now and get the paper for the balance of the year free.

Editor J. D. McArthur has taken possession of the sanctum of the Indian Head *Yidette*. The Grenfell Sun will henceforth be directed by John Nicholls, formerly of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Leader: Mr. Thos. B. Baker, of Moose Jaw, in Winnipeg last week stated that of \$40,000 owing to him by people in the district at the beginning of 1897 only \$6,000 remains unpaid. Prosperity indeed deserves to be spelled with a capital P.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid will give a social in the church on Friday evening next, Nov. 19th. Refreshments will be served and an excellent programme is being prepared. No admission will be charged, but a collection will be taken, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Ladies' Aid fund.

Glencorse Council No. 9, R. T. of T., will hold a "mite" social in Russell Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23rd, commencing at 20 o'clock. Refreshments will be served and a short programme rendered. Parlor games will also be provided. A nominal admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. Go yourself and take a friend.

The following registered at the dining hall since last issue: Chas. Nicolle, Mapleford Ranch; T. B. Edmond, J. Dunlop, A. S. Binns, W. S. Rough, W. R. Abbott, A. P. Jeffrey, A. McMahon, Winnipeg; H. H. McCulloch, J. W. Mitchell, A. Calson, Calgary; T. W. Glover, Toronto; Wm. Rothwell, Regina; R. C. Davis, Quebec; Dr. Smith, Medicine Hat; P. L. Duncan, Estevan; W. Williams, Montreal.

School Inspector Wm. Rothwell arrived in town on Tuesday to inspect the Moose Jaw school. He reports the school very satisfactory in every respect with the exception of the lower standards, which are a little over crowded. He is also well pleased with the excellent staff of teachers and the work that is being done by them. He expects to complete the inspection to night and will leave to-morrow morning for Medicine Hat, after which he will visit Lethbridge, returning to Regina in time for the 3rd class Normal session which will commence on 1st December.

Rev. J. C. Cameron left on Monday evening to attend Synod meeting in Winnipeg.

Evangelist Moody has completed his series of meetings in Winnipeg, and is now in Brandon.

Mr. Thos. B. Reed, the famous United States politician, is en route to the Pacific coast, via the C.P.R.

John Grayner, a Carberry merchant, was sandbagged on Sunday night and robbed of \$590. There is no clue to the robbers.

On Friday last Mr. Frank Meller was charged before W. C. Sanders, J. P., with having assaulted Mr. J. A. Moore. He was found guilty and fined \$20.00 and costs.

Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., has written an article dealing with the Legislative Assembly as it is under the new Act. The article will appear in an early number of the *Canadian Magazine*.

Mr. D. D. MacLeod recently purchased the Aberdeen House from Mr. J. E. Annable, and has had the basement enlarged and a new furnace put in. Mr. MacLeod will spare no pains in making the Aberdeen House one of the best boarding houses in town.

Three men were flogged in the Portage la Prairie jail on Saturday morning. They were sentenced in June last to six months and seven lashes for an assault on a Galician girl near Lake Dauphin last spring. Two more prisoners are in the same jail to be flogged before their sentence expires.

The local Epworth League of the Methodist church is joining with the other Leagues of the Manitoba and North West Conference in making Sunday, 14th inst., a young people's day. The morning and evening services will be in the interests of the Junior League and young people respectively, and evangelistic services are to be held on the following Monday and Thursday evenings.

A young English officer, whose duties detained him in Constantinople, writes to his cousin in London, that the commonly received opinion "there's no place like home" is all poetry, and has no truth in it. "Constantinople," he writes, "is the place. Here, for the paltry sum of £500 sterling a year, a man of moderate desires may live like a prince, have a comfortable house, the best of wine, the most glorious tobacco, three beautiful wives, and no going to church."

A correspondent at Lumsden writes as follows: Lumsden is growing steadily. Bready, Love & Tryon put up an elevator this fall, and the Farmers' Elevator Co. are about through with their new building, and expect to ship the great bulk of wheat through it. The "Pioneer Store," W. Binning, proprietor, has added several new lines this season, and the settlers can get pretty near everything they require in the town, at prices which make it unnecessary to send down east.

The increased traffic on the Canadian Pacific railway this fall is indicated by the extra locomotives in use. Ten new locomotives were procured but they have not proved equal to requirements. Six of these are employed on the main line west of Winnipeg, one in the Winnipeg yard, and three on the Mountain division west. Twenty engines have been borrowed from the east, and two from the Pacific coast division, in addition to the ten new locomotives, to help handle the big traffic of this division.

A smashup between two freight trains occurred at Calgary early on Monday morning. A freight from the west, heavily loaded with telegraph poles and bridge timber, ran into a siding on which another freight was standing, and the result to the moving train was terrific. The engine was smashed in, the tender driven up over the succeeding freight car, which was freighted with dynamite. By some rare freak of fortune, the dynamite did not explode, probably because the night being cold the dynamite was frozen, and beyond wrecking the car no damage was done. The cars in the rear, however, were tossed and twisted in fantastic shapes and the timber strewn over the track and ditches. The standing train was not damaged except the engine, the fore part of which was torn off. No one was hurt. The accident was due to a switch being opened off the main line into a siding on which the west bound freight stood.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

The majority of the farm laborers which arrived from the east by the recent excursions, have returned home this week and last.

Mrs. Wm. Watson has this year raised a number of early spring chickens which commenced laying early in October. This is an unusual occurrence in the North-West.

Miss Mina Watson, who has been visiting friends in Ontario for the past year, and who is now at Springbank, will shortly go to Chicago, where she will spend the winter, prior to returning home.

Mr. J. I. Gibson, a former settler of this district, but now of Fergus, Ont., returned east on Saturday last, after spending six months in Moose Jaw. Mr. Gibson expects to return in the spring, when he will again reside on his homestead.

At the regular weekly meeting of the R. T. of T. on Tuesday evening, a very pleasant and profitable time was spent in social intercourse and parlor games. A short programme was also rendered. The membership of Glen Corder Council is gradually increasing and it is to be hoped more will take up the temperance work in Moose Jaw. The Select Degree is also gaining ground, and many are taking advantage of the cheap insurance offered, but the members are making a special effort to swell the list.

The most dastardly crime that has ever disgraced the Province of Quebec occurred near Rowden on Thursday, Nov. 4th, when three girls by the name of Nulty, aged 11, 14 and 17 years respectively, and a boy aged 9, were murdered by a brother, aged 21, while the parents were away to town. At first there was no clue to the perpetrator, but the following day Detective K. P. McCaskill, Supt. of the Canadian Secret Service, who is well known in Moose Jaw, arrived on the scene and on Saturday arrested Tom Nulty, and succeeded in drawing from him a full confession of the crime. The parents and surviving son seem to treat the matter with the utmost coolness and indifference. The whole family is utterly ignorant and seem to have sunk to the level of the animal. There is no clue as to the motive of the murder, but it is said he wanted to get married and the house was too crowded.

Mowat for Governor.

It is announced that Sir Oliver Mowat will resign and leave Ottawa on the 17th or 18th, and will at once be sworn in as Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Close upon Sir Oliver's resignation Hon. Mr. Mills will go to Ottawa as Minister of Justice.

In a day or two the official announcement will be made of the appointment of Senator McInnis as Lieut. Governor of British Columbia and Mr. Templeman to succeed McInnis.

The Tennis Club "At Home."

The first social event of the season will be held next week. An "At Home" will be given by the Honorary President, Mr. A. Smith, at the dining hall, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to the members and friends of the Tennis Club. A short programme has been prepared, when the prizes won during the late tournament will be presented. Every effort is being made by the committee to make the evening successful. Dancing will commence at 21:30. Tickets for the latter event may be obtained from the members of the committee, Messrs. Rutherford, Wilcox, Creagh and Hunt. The affair is informal as no invitations are being sent out.

A Cook Book Free.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning THE TIMES. This book has been tried by ourselves and is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest, as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and State) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago, Ill.

CURED AT THE SHRINE.

Almost Hopeless Cases of Kidney Trouble Daily Being Cured by That Most Wonderful Remedy, The Great South American Kidney Cure.

D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., spent \$100 in treatments for a complicated case of kidney disease and received no permanent benefit. He says: "I began the use of South American Kidney Cure, and when four bottles were used I was completely cured." This is but one testimony of thousands more who have gone almost discouraged to this great cure shrine, and have returned with joyful hearts and lasting cure. Sold by W. W. Bole.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Aldermen Give Their Opinion in Regard to the Proposed Amendments to the Municipal Ordinance.

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening. Mayor Bogue presided, and there were present Councillors Herrier, Kent, Hannah, Smale and Grayson.

Communications were received from Mr. T. E. McWilliams, claiming \$8.00 damages for a cart taken from his premises on Halloween night, 1896; O. B. Fysh, re condition of town hall on nomination day; W. C. Sharpe, Winnipeg, re scenery for town hall; J. H. Ross, M. L. A., re Ordinance regulating collection of taxes; weigh scale returns, and Treasurer's monthly statement for October, showing a balance on hand of \$348.90.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Herrier, that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for \$200, in favor of the School Board, being balance in full due them on 1896 estimate. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Kent, that the Mayor be requested to advise J. H. Ross, M. L. A., that in the opinion of the Council, the plan for the collection of taxes should be optional with municipal councils to adopt the proposed new plan (which provides that ratepayers shall pay their taxes direct to the Treasurer, instead of having a collector) or to continue to collect as provided by Ordinance. Carried.

Coun. Hannah reported verbally that the by-law which he intended to introduce, notice of which was given, was not yet prepared, but he hoped to be able to introduce it at the next regular meeting.

The communications of Messrs. W. C. Sharpe and T. E. McWilliams were filed.

The complaint of Mr. O. B. Fysh was referred to the Treasurer, with the request that he furnish a written explanation of the grievance to the Council at its next regular sitting.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Alex. Thompson that in future and from the 1st inst. weighing must be paid for at the time of weighing, and that the Council will require him to pay over to them one half of the fees so made in cash, and that a statement of all unpaid accounts previous to Nov. 1st, 1897, be furnished to the Council.

Moved by Couns. Grayson and Herrier, that the voters' lists, as finally revised at the meeting, be the lists for the next municipal election. Carried.

Moved by Couns. Grayson and Smale that the Fire, Water and Light Committee be requested to make a full report as to the condition of all chimneys and stove pipes within the fire limits. Carried.

Coun. Hannah enquired why the Inspector allowed cattle to stray on the streets contrary to by-law. Considerable discussion took place. The Inspector thought that it was pretty hard to impound all cattle, as the herd law had just gone out. Coun. Hannah said that complaints were being made about hags being torn, and thought that it was no use having a by-law if it was not enforced.

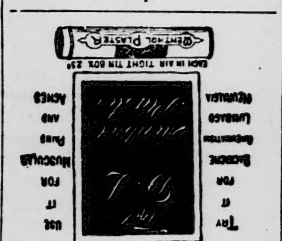
Councillor Hannah also stated that complaints were being made as to the incorrectness of the town scales, and moved, seconded by Grayson, that the Clerk be instructed to write the Inspector of weights and measures, asking him about what time he may be expected to test the scales and measures in the municipality. Carried.

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Lost on Saturday, October 30th, 1897, on road from residence or in Moose Jaw, a pocket book containing \$229.00, in bank notes (forty-five \$5 bills and four \$1 bills). A suitable reward will be given to the party returning it to the owner or leaving it with E. A. Baker & Co. CHAS. KERON, Moose Jaw, 18-21p.

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Lard, ".....	12 1/2
Butter, ".....	20
Eggs, per doz.....	20